The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1876. VOL. 89.—NO. 8.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Republican Congressmen and the President Serenaded.

Crippled Union Soldiers to be Provided For.

Report on the Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1876.

Alleged Black-mailing.

J. Y. Scammon, of Chicago, publishes the following card here this afternoon:

"WASHINGTON, January 8, 1876.—The indictments reported by telegraph as having been found against me in Chicago since I left home last week to attend the Supreme Court here are confessedly blackmailing operations, gotten up by a Boston creditor of Mr. Reed, who is my son-in-law, to compel Mr. Reed's friends to pay a debt which through unforeseen calamities he is unable to pay. The charges against me are utterly false and malicious so far as any intentional wrong is charged against me, and cannot be maintained in any honest form anywhere, much less in Chicago, where I have resided for forty years, and am well known. So far from using the funds of the Mechanics National Bank for my own purposes, I became personally responsible in 1873 and 1874 to save the credit of that bank to its correspondent in New York for over $250,000. I do not recollect the exact figures.

(Signed) "J. YOUNG SCAMMON."

The Cotton Crop.

The Department of Agriculture has completed the compilation of official returns for the past month, and finds correct the general assumption of a lower yield of lint in proportion to seed cotton. Only Arkansas and Texas report a larger proportion than in 1874. The Atlantic States, which have previously made low estimates of the aggregate production, all return a smaller yield of lint to seed in comparison with the previous crop, and none of them over thirty pounds to each hundred pounds of seed. The average decrease in all the States is four per cent. This reduction is attributed in most cases to excessive moisture and resultant imperfect development of the boll, and in some to the effects of early drought in preventing full maturity. Cotton grown in fields heavily dressed with commercial fertilizers is found to have a greater proportionate development of seed than of lint. The average quality of fibre is somewhat lower than in 1874. It is greatest in Mississippi and the Atlantic States. The proportion of the crop gathered on the 1st of December was ninety per cent., reported as follows: North Carolina, 89; South Carolina, 95; Florida, 93; Georgia, 92; Alabama, 87; Mississippi, 75; Louisiana, 83; Texas, 94; Arkansas, 76; Tennessee, 78.

In analizing the monthly cotton reports of the season, the average condition from June to October is made 93½ per cent., against 83 in the same period of 1874. This would indicate a crop of about 4,400,000 bales, with an equally favorable autumn and equal proportion of lint. The loss of 4 per cent. in the yield of lint makes a reduction of 176,000 bales, and the difference in maturing and gathering since October points to a further reduction of 2 to 4 per cent., with a margin of 100,000 bales for contingencies, after the first week in December. The season's reports taken together indicate a crop of not less than 4,050,000 bales, nor more than 4,150,000.

Republican Congressmen Serenaded.

Representatives Fort, of Illinois, and Cason, of Indiana, were serenaded to-night by their Republican friends, including the Union soldiers, at Willard's Hotel, the former having offered a resolution in the House of Representatives instructing the elective officers to give places to well qualified Union soldiers in preference to soldiers of the late Confederate army. The latter offered a resolution declaring that, all other things being equal, the soldier should have the preference over the civilian in employments and public office, etc. Each made addresses in support of the principles announced in their resolutions, and were frequently applauded.

Red Cloud Agency.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs does not apprehend any trouble at the Red Cloud Agency on account of the failures of supplies. Congress will be asked for an appropriation to bridge over the time between this and the end of the fiscal year, but temporarily the Commissioner thinks he will be able to issue rations as usual.

House Restaurant.

There were fourteen candidates for the privilege of keeping the House restaurant, and the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds had forty-five ballots before making a selection. F. Freund, of this city, was chosen.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1876.

The President and Union Soldiers.

After Representatives Fort and Cason had been serenaded last night for the interest manifested by them for Union soldiers in the bestowal of office and emoluments, as expressed in the resolutions offered by them in the House of Representatives, those composing the procession proceeded to the White House, and a committee informed the President of their object. He appeared on the front portico amid cheers, and said he was very glad to meet them, and gave an assurance that his heart beat in sympathy with theirs, and he would do all in his power for Union soldiers. Several of those who lost their places under the recent organization of the House have already been provided with office, and others, it is said, are to be cared for in the same way.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, January 9, 1876.

River 17 feet 8 inches; falling. Heavy rain in the evening; high wind to-night, growing colder. Departed—Lily, New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, January 9, 1876.

Arrived—Glencoe, New Orleans; Mitchell, Keokuk; Chancellor, Memphis. Departed—Nous. River fallen 3 inches. Cloudy this morning; rain at noon; cold to-night, with prospects of snow.

EVANSVILLE, January 9, 1876.

Cloudy and warm in the morning; heavy rain in the afternoon; clear and freezing to-night; violent wind all day; mercury 50 to 65; now 30, and falling; wind from the northwest to-night. River 23½ feet; falling. Down—Grey Eagle. Up—Pat Cleburn and Aggie. Nothing done.

CAIRO, January 9, 1876.

Arrived—James Gilmore, Pittsburgh, at 8 P. M.; Mary Houston, New Orleans, 10; Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati, 10; Andy Johnson, St. Louis, 10; Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati, 2 A. M.; H. C. Yeager, St. Louis, 5; Liberty No. 4, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Cons. Millar, Memphis, 1; Julia and Future City, St. Louis, 3. Departed—Houston, Cincinnati, 10 P. M.; Shinkle, Memphis, 11; Mitchell, New Orleans, 3 A. M.; Andy Johnson, New Orleans, 5; James Gilmore, St. Louis, 7; Yeager, New Orleans, 11; Cons. Millar, Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; Julia, Vicksburg, 5 River 28 feet and 10 inches; falling. Heavy rain this afternoon; clearing up; mercury 31 at dark, and falling.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

A Movement on Foot in Cleveland to Have the Act Repealed.

CLEVELAND, O., January 8.—A meeting will be held in this city on the 13th inst. for the purpose of considering what measures are necessary to secure the repeal of the act of last Congress, known as the "Resumption act." A memorial to Congress has been extensively circulated in the city, and received the signatures of a very large number of prominent business men, petitioning for the repeal of so much of the act as provides for the payment of United States legal tender notes in coin upon the first day of January, 1879, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell and dispose of bonds of the United States for the purpose of enabling him to redeem such legal tender notes; also representing that in the judgment of the petitioners the enforcement of the resumption clause of said act would be exceedingly disastrous to the business of the country.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

The Revival Meetings in Philadelphia—Large Attendance.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—The Moody and Sankey meetings to-day were well attended. At the eight A. M. service 5,000 persons were present. At the afternoon and evening services the building was packed. The afternoon service was for women, and the evening service for men. In the morning Mr. Moody spoke upon Grace, and in the afternoon and evening on "Love of God and what He did for His children," showing how He sometimes punished them because of His love for them. The inquiry rooms were crowded, and the greatest possible interest is manifested in the revival.

—A very rich deposit of gold has been struck in the Centennial Lode near Laramie City, at a depth of one hundred feet. A large body of quartz was found showing an amount of free gold, it is thought, never before seen in a rock. It is a large and solid mass. This rock will be sent to the Centennial in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK.

The "Mutual" Plymouth Church Council.

Ex-Mayor Hall Retires from the Stage.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1876.

"Crooked" Whisky.

Intelligence having reached this city that Mr. Golson, of the firm of Golson & Eastman, of Chicago, gave testimony yesterday before the Grand Jury in that city implicating the firm of F. O. Boyd & Co., 59 Broad street, in this city, in the illicit whisky business, Mr. Boyd, when questioned by a reporter, gave the story an explicit denial. He declared that neither he nor his partners ever had any kind of understanding with Golson concerning the sale of "crooked" whisky, nor had they at any time nor in any way dealt in whisky illegally. His firm had never sold Golson any goods or sent him any on consignments, but they have from time to time received whisky from him on consignments, which has invariably been sold at the prevailing market rates.

Ex-Mayor Hall Retires from the Stage.

Ex-Mayor Hall and the play of "The Crucible" retired from the stage of the Park Theatre to-night. The house was crowded and as enthusiastic as on the first night. Mr. Hall made an address, in which he thanked the people for the support he had received from them. He said his enemies and friends differed as to whether he could act or not; that he had tried to drop the legal harness in vain, but found he could die with it on.

NEW YORK, January 9, 1876.

The "Crooked" Whisky Case.

F. O. Boyd & Co., liquor dealers of this city, have sent their books to Chicago for examination by the revenue authorities there, and telegraphed to the District Attorney asking him to await their arrival before taking any action upon the statements made by Mr. Golson.

The "Mutual" Council.

Ex-Judge Van Cott has heard from all the churches invited to the mutual Council. All to whom invitations were sent have accepted. The list includes some of the most celebrated clergymen in the denomination.

The "Mighty Dollar."

It is stated that Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will, upon the completion of their western tour, sail for Europe to introduce "The Mighty Dollar" to English audiences.

Suspended.

George W. Beale & Co., No. 77 Reade street, large woolen dealers, have suspended.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 9, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.720	56	68	S. W.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	28.614	55	93	S. W.	Lt Rain.
9 P. M.	29.394	56	87	S.	Lt Rain.

Mean Barometer, 29.530.
Mean Thermometer, 55.7.
Highest Thermometer, 59.
Lowest Thermometer, 52.
Rainfall .63.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1876—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States, cloudy weather and rain, changing to sleet and snow, easterly to southerly winds, shifting to southwest and northwest, with increasing force, decidedly lower temperature and rapidly rising barometer during the afternoon or evening.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, cloudy and decidedly colder weather and rain, with north to west winds and rising barometer, followed by clearing weather in the Ohio valley and the southwest, and a norther on the Texas coast.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 8.—In the General Assembly to-day bills were introduced to fix the rate of legal advertising at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and fifty cents thereafter, and giving the work to be paid for at an advance of fifty per cent. on the above rates; and to authorize townships to insure the property of citizens on a two-thirds vote of the electors.

The Senatorial Contest in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, January 9.—Hon. Isaac Caldwell announces his withdrawal from the Senatorial contest in the columns of the Frankfort *Yeoman* yesterday morning, "upon a full conviction," he says, "that there is no apparent reason to believe that the further use of my name will create harmony in within the ranks of Democratic party, in a contest already warmly pursued." The withdrawal leaves the field to Stevenson, Beck, Williams and Leslie. It is thought that Caldwell's support will assist Stevenson over Beck, and that the contest is now between him and Beck.

Excitement in Hull, Canada.

OTTAWA, CANADA, January 8.—Great excitement prevails in Hull, owing to an attempt made by Orangemen to destroy the property of E. B. Eddy, an insolvent. Eddy, backed by a large number of employes, prevented the Bailiff from taking possession, and the premises are now guarded by seventy men.

Marine News

NEW YORK, January 8.—Arrived—The steamships State of Indiana and Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

LONDON, January 8.—The steamship China, from New York, has arrived out.

NEW YORK, January 9.—The steamers Adriatic, from Liverpool, and Herman from Bremen, have arrived.

ANTWERP, January 9.—The steamer Nederland, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

SALEM, O.

Religious and Educational Institutions—Newspapers, &c.

SALEM, January, 7, 1876.

Presuming that brief mention of the religious and educational institutions of this place and also of the periodicals here published might interest some of your readers, I take pleasure in giving it. This town was first settled by Quakers, and their customs held away for many years. They were the first to establish a place of worship. Since that time they have had divisions and sub-division, and now four different sects of them have places of worship in this town. The Presbyterians have a large and commodious church edifice, and the same might be said of the Disciples. Of the former Rev. H B. Fry is pastor, of the latter Rev. W. R. Spindler. The Methodists and Baptists have also good edifices for worship. The former have very large congregations. Rev. J. Grant is their minister in charge. He once had charge of a church in Pittsburgh. The Baptists have recently called to their pastorate, Rev. P. J. Ward, a graduate of Spurgeon's college in London. He has commenced pastoral labors with a favorable prospect. The colored people have two churches—both Methodist.

There is here a good union school, of which Mr. W. S. Wood is Superintendent, and Mr. M. C. Stevens principal of the High School. They are assisted by an able corps of female teachers. The school building is a credit to the town. Education has never been neglected in this place. A good select school is kept by Mary Cadwallader, assisted by a Miss Courtney. Miss Cadwallader is an accomplished lady, and has become a very popular teacher.

In the newspaper line he have the Salem *Republican* and Salem *Era*. Of the former Hon. J. K. Beekenbroad is editor; he is now a member of the State Senate, elected on the Republican ticket. The other is published by Reekenbrood & Wilson. It is neutral in politics, but is of a character that commands patronage from the most respectable portion of the community. The *Ohio Educational Monthly* is edited and published by Prof. W. D. Henkle. It is a valuable journal for teachers and all friends of education, and it does not suffer by comparison with other periodicals of that character.

—There was a successful experiment in Milwaukee on Saturday with Gray's harmonic system of multiplex telegraph. A loop was arranged by way of Horicon to Portage, and back by way of Watertown, a distance of two hundred miles. Over this single wire eight messages were sent and eight received at the same time. The experiment was witnessed by a number of telegraphers and representatives of the press.

—Governor Hayes, of Ohio, has chosen the following gentlemen on his personal staff: A. T. Wikoff, of Columbus, to be Adjutant General, C. W. Karr, of Cincinnati, Assistant Adjutant General; Alfred E. Lee, of Columbus, Private Secretary; Rodney Foos, of Columbus, Executive Clerk; A. T. Burnswade, of Cleveland, and L. C. Weir, of Cincinnati, Aides de Camp.

It is strange that in all their schemes for cutting down expenses the Democratic Congressmen have never once thought of their own salaries.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Terrible Railway Accident in Russia.

A Blockade Runner Captured by a Spanish Man-of-War.

The Dangers to Mariners on the Spanish Coast.

The London "Times" Indignant at the British Government's Course.

Count Andrassy's Note on Turkish Reforms.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Aid for Persecuted German Priests.

LONDON, January 9.—The Duke of Norfolk, President of the Catholic Association of Great Britain, calls for subscriptions to aid the persecuted German priests. The Duke subscribes $5,000 and Cardinal Manning $1,500.

American Race Horses in England.

The following are the more important engagements made for American horses in England: Preakness will run in the International handicap at Newmarket and for the Ascot cup. Bay Eagle will run for the Prince of Wales stake at Epsom and Brethy plate at Newmarket. Bay Final will run in the City and Suburban, the Metropolitan and for the Alexandra plate at Sundown Park. Mate will run in the Newmarket handicap and also in the City and Suburban. The colt Egotist will run for the Ascot new stakes. The colt Brown Prince will not run until later in the year. The English colt Galopin, in the last Derby a winner, is not entered for any couling stakes. He will not run again.

A Threat to Spain.

LONDON, January 10.—The *Times*, in a leading article, says the notice in the *Gazette* of January 8th, warning mariners not to approach the Spanish coast east of Bilbon on account of the dangers of the Carlist batteries planted there, will suggest that our Government is treating a serious matter too lightly. Being at peace with Spain, we have a right to trade with any part of her territory. The Government of Spain is bound to protect the property of our countrymen when within three miles of her coasts. Were any of our seamen murdered, or our ships burnt in one of her harbors, we should insist that the criminals be punished and compensation made. The Spanish Government might plead it is too weak to control its unruly subjects and too poor to pay. If such an excuse were false, we should invite that Government to do justice or prepare for reprisal which would amount to a declaration of war. If the Government is really powerless, we should have a right to take its place and defend the lives and property of our subjects. These elementary facts suffice to show the duties of one Government in the present case. If Carlists injure any British ships, we must look to Madrid for redress or we must assume the police of the Spanish coasts. The plain duty of Spain is to place a fleet of its cruisers to watch and silence Carlist batteries. If the Government will not protect its own coasts, it must pay for any damage the rebels may do. We fail to see why Spain should be freed from the duty of guarding her own coasts. Her navy is so powerful that in case of a rupture with the United States she would have a great advantage in the commencement of the struggle. Some vessels may be stationed off Cuba. That is an arrangement with which we cannot concern ourselves. If Spain insists on having the luxury of rebellious colonies at a time when wasted by civil war at home, she must take the consequences.

The article goes on to state the habitual leniency of other powers to Spain, the result of which is that her statesmen presume on the continuance of foolish and treacherous impunity. It would be better for all parties if Spain was held accountable for her actions. The United States affords a good example by insisting that Cuba be no longer allowed to become the plague instead of the "Pearl of the Antilles."

The article concludes by recommending that Spain be told that she will be held accountable for every shilling of damage done to foreign vessels by Carlist shells, when doubtless, after a preliminary bluster, the remedy would be found easy. Spain would see clearer the danger of dallying with civil war.

The War in Khodjent.

LONDON, January 9.—Later advices from Khodjent say it is estimated that 25,000 insurgent Turcomans are assembled in the neighborhood of Andijan, which is expected to be the chief theatre of war. Andijan has been fortified, and is capable of offering strenuous resistance.

FRANCE.

Count Andrassy's Note.

PARIS, January 8.—Count Andrassy's note regarding Turkey has not yet been officially communicated to the Sublime Porte. This, however, will probably be done as soon as an understanding has been arrived at between the signatories of the treaty of Paris.

If France and England have not yet officially made known their views in the matter, the delay seems solely to have arisen through the temporary absence from London of Lord Derby, British Foreign Minister.

The Political Campaign.

PARIS, January 9.—An active canvass is being made for Prince Napoleon in Corsica, where a coalition exists against the election of M. Rouher.

M. Ollivier has issued an address to the electors of the Department of Var. He declares that he is in favor of an alliance of the Democracy and liberty by the hand of a strong and national power. Referring to the past, he says the Emperor did not desire to enter into a conflict with Prussia. He did all in his power to preserve the peace. If the intrigues of irreconcilables had not thwarted his plans and revealed his movements to the enemy, if the Emperor had not been betrayed, and if the resources of the country had not been disorganized and squandered by revolution, the army of the Rhine would have been victorious.

PARIS, January 8.—The *Constitution* is authorized to deny that Minister Buffet has made any communication to the press relative to candidates favored by the Government.

The Ratification of Andrassy's Note.

LONDON, January 10—6 A. M.—A Berlin dispatch says it is reported that the Turkish Ambassador at Paris endeavored to influence the Duc De Cazes against the ratification of Count Andrassy's note, and consequently it is inferred that the Porte was assured that Great Britain would reject it.

SPAIN.

Exiled Generals Permitted to Return.

MADRID, January 8.—The Government has given permission to several Generals in exile to return.

Military Operations Impeded.

A heavy fall of snow in Guipuzcoa impedes all military operations in that province.

Don Carlos on a Tour of Inspection.

Don Carlos has arrived at Azpeytia, fifteen miles southwest of San Sebastian, on a tour of inspection along the Carlist lines.

Cannon for Cuba.

MADRID, January 9.—The Spanish Government has ordered from Herr Krupp's foundry at Essein six eleven inch breech-loading steel cannon, with two hundred rounds of ammunition, for delivery at Cuba at the earliest possible moment. The contract has been made at the special request of General Jovellar.

A Blockade Runner Captured.

MADRID, January 9.—An official dispatch has been received here, which states that a Spanish man-of-war has captured a vessel under the German flag loaded with contraband of war.

An Office Resigned.

The *Gronista* is confident that the Government will not accept the resignation of Senor Rubi, Financial Commissioner to Cuba.

Tired of Don Carlos' Service.

The same journal reports that the wife of Gen. Tustany, a noted Carlist leader, has informed the Spanish Ambassador at Paris that her husband will declare allegiance to King Alfonso if he is allowed to retain his military rank. The Madrid Government has not yet decided what answer to make.

GERMANY.

The Deutschland Disaster.

LONDON, January 10.—A Berlin dispatch states that Captain Brickenstein will not demand a German inquiry into the loss of the steamer Deutschland.

The German Government has invited other marine States to an International Conference to devise a common mode of inquiry into shipwrecks and other disasters to shipping.

The Dynamite Explosion.

A Berlin telegram gives the assurance that the principal facts elicited in the inquiry relative to Thomas will be officially published.

TURKEY.

Austria's Policy.

LONDON, January 10.—A special from Vienna contains the following: A report is current in Bosnia and Dalmatia that forty thousand Austrian troops will shortly occupy Bosnia. In Vienna official circles assurances are constantly given that no occupation of Turkish provinces is intended, even if the Porte rejects Count Andrassy's proposals. If the insurgents refuse to lay down their arms when the great powers require them to, Austria will simply discontinue the subsidy which she now gives to refugees from the revolted districts.

Andrassy's Note Accepted by France.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* announces that France has unreservedly accepted the Austrian note.

Another Vienna dispatch reports that the Turkish Government has ordered the Circassians settled in Bulgaria to be organized into twelve battalions, which are destined to guard the frontier of Servia.

RUSSIA.

The Bankrupt Railway Contractor.

BERLIN, January 8.—A telegram from Moscow says Dr. Strousberg, the bankrupt railway contractor, has been released from prison on condition that he will remain in Moscow until his trial has terminated.

Terrible Railway Accident.

ODESSA, January 9.—A train filled with military recruits ran off the track yesterday and plunged down an embankment. The wrecked cars caught fire before all the men could be extricated. Many were burned to death. The total number killed is sixty-eight, and fifty-four injured, several fatally.

AUSTRIA.

Report Denied.

VIENNA, January 8.—The *Fremden Blatt* announces that it is enabled to state positively that the dispatch reporting that the Austrian Government had ordered all men here liable to military service to hold themselves in readiness to join their respective corps on forty-eight hours' notice is totally without foundation. The reserves have neither been called out nor have any preparations been made for so doing.

ITALY.

Count Andrassy's Note.

ROME, January 9.—The report is confirmed that Italy has given notice of her adhesion to Count Andrassy's note concerning Turkish reform.

THE FRIENDSHIP BOND.

The Opinion of the Supreme Court Affirming its Validity, and this Dissenting Opinion of Judges Paxson and Sharswood.

The following are the main points in the opinion of the Supreme Court, affirming the action of the lower court in establishing the validity of the Clark-McCully bond of friendship. The opinion was made by Judge Mercur:

This instrument is in writing. It is signed at the end thereof. It contains no admission of indebtedness. It furnishes no evidence of a debt. It contains no promise to pay. It had no operation in law. It was not to take effect until after the death of McCully. In the meantime he could revoke it at his pleasure. It therefore possessed all the characteristics of a will, and was undoubtedly testamentary in its character.

The sixth section of the act of 8th April, 1833, requires that a will "in all cases shall be proved by the oaths or affirmations of two or more competent witnesses." The act does not require them to be subscribing witnesses, although the body of the will be not in the handwriting of the testator.

* * It may be proved, then, by competent witnesses, two or more in number. In this case, some fifteen witnesses testified to the authenticity of McCully's signature. Among the number was Robert D. Clark, whose declaration was claimed in the court below was incompetent. If so, it must have been on the ground of either interest or policy. The first section of the act of the 15th of April, 1869, declares, "no interest or policy of law shall exclude a party from being a witness in any civil proceeding." The proviso to the section, added chiefly excluding from the operations of the act, several classes of cases, declares *inter alia*, the act shall apply "in issues and inquiries *decisarit vel non*." This was an issue *decisarit vel non*. It was the very question in controversy. It is not like the case in which the act of Assembly says Clark is a competent witness, although a party and interested. To deny this is to disregard the specific terms of the act, and refuse to give effect to the law promulgated. * * * It is claimed, however, that this construction of the statute will open the door to fraud and perjury. It may be so. It is possible that permitting parties to testify in any case has caused much perjury. The good and the bad in this world are much blended. Many an act of the Legislature may not produce unalloyed good, yet we must give effect to its provisions. If the evil preponderates in working its mandates, the corrective power is lodged in the Legislature, to remodify or repeal what they have enacted. We therefore see no error in permitting Clark to testify. The evidence in favor of the signature being McCully's was most ample to submit to the jury. On that testimony they had a right to find, as they did find, the signature to be genuine.

The learned Judge said to the jury there was no evidence in the case of want of testamentary capacity in James McCully. A careful examination of the testimony leads us to the same conclusion. * * *

The questions whether any fraud or imposition was practiced on McCully, or that he signed the paper in ignorance of its contents, or that some one wrote the body of the instrument over his signature, and without his knowledge and consent, were all fairly submitted to the jury.

It is claimed, however, that when the principal beneficiary under a will is a stranger, having no claims from relationship, direct proof is not required of undue influence in preventing the making of the will. In support of this view Boyd v. Boyd, 16 P. F. Smith 283, is cited. That case, however, is predicated on general evidence of power exercised over a testator of comparatively weak mind. * * * It is shown, however, that McCully's mental capacity was not impaired. * * * His mind was clear, strong and discriminating. His judgment was good and self-reliant.

It is further urged that Clark occupied a semi-confidential relation to the testator, growing out of the fact that the body of the will is in the handwriting of Clark; that this is a suspicious circumstance, requiring the strictest explanation. Granted; yet, if Clark is believed, a full explanation was given. He gave a minute statement of all the circumstances under which the will was prepared.

The Judge also says that it was competent to show that McCully possessed a large estate; that he had neither wife nor child, and that his relations with Clark were of an intimate business and social character. In the absence of persons having strong natural claims on McCully's bounty, he might more reasonably have donated a small portion of his large estate "to commemorate the long friendship existing between them" He concludes:

We think the learned Judge ruled all the legal questions substantially correct, and we discover no good reason for disturbing the judgment. Judgment affirmed.

THE DISSENTING OPINION.

Justice Paxson, who delivered the dissenting opinion, in which Justice Sharswood concurs, maintains that the paper is not a testamentary writing. It is an instrument for the payment of money, and was delivered by Mr. McCully, in his lifetime, to the person in whose favor it was drawn. Had it remained in the possession of McCully until after his death, it might possibly have been proved as a testamentary paper, but its delivery rendered it irrevocable and it became a writing obligatory for payment of money. As such, it is within the rule in Mock's appeal, 9 P. F. Smith, 231, from which case he does not think the present one can be distinguished, as between the parties, the real important consideration, in the absence of fraud or duress, it is conclusive.

Even if a testamentry paper it was not sufficently proved. It was not enough to prove the formal execution of the will. It should have been shown that it was read to the testator, that he knew what he was signing and that it was the exercise of his own free will. On the contrary, it appeared that the paper was not read to him, and that Clark withheld from him the fact that Mr. Cowan advised him that it would operate as a will. This, coupled with the fact that the paper commenced with the words, "Know all men by these presents," and that it had nothing upon its face to indicate to the mind of the testator that it was a will, or intended to operate as such, brings the case clearly within the rule of Boyd vs. Boyd.

Judge Paxson also admits that it was not error to allow Clark to give evidence to sustain the alleged will, under the authority of Bowen vs. Gorandlo, but is of opinion that the Court in reconsidering that case and the proper construction of the act of 15th of April, 1869. "It is possible," he says, "the exception in the conclusion of said act has not been fully weighed, particularly the words 'respecting the right of such deceased owner, between parties claiming such right by devolution, on the death of such owner.' It does not appear that any question respecting *the right of the deceased owner*, was before the Court in Bowen or Gorandlo, nor do I see how any such question could arise in an issue *devisarit vel non*."

Judge Sharswood, the Judge says, "can hardly fail to startle, not only the profession, but the community also. It is now the law of Pennsylvania that where a man produces a will, written by himself, without subscribing witnesses and wholly in his own favor, purporting to be signed by a wealthy old man, who is a stranger to his blood, he is not only a competent witness to sustain the will and prove the vital part of its execution, but that proof is not required to show that the paper was read over to the testator, or that he knew the character of the instrument he was signing, and that it may be sustained even where it is proved affirmatively that it was not read over and explained to the testator, and that the paper itself was of such a character as to convey to the mind of an unlearned man not even a suggestion of its real import."

Chief Justice Agnew is in doubt as the question of interpretation of the act of 1869, as decided in the case of Brown vs. Gorandlo, upon which the majority of the Courts rely.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Mrs. Benton, the last survivor of the Adin tragedy in Cleveland, died on Saturday.

—The specie shipments to Europe on Saturday were 409,000, $200,000 gold coin and the remainder silver.

—The total number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati this season is 398,769; in the same time last year, 392,803.

—The examination of Capt. Sawyer, at San Francisco, on a charge of wrecking the ship Orpheus, resulted in his discharge.

—Gov. Tilden, of New York, after examining the papers and petition of Edward S. Stokes for pardon, has denied the application.

—In the chess match at Cleveland, on Saturday, Alberoni won the seventh game. The score now stands: Judd, 3; Alberoni, 3; draws, 2.

—The Belgrave Cotton Mills, near Aldham, Lancashire, England, containing 50,000 spindles, was burned. The loss is computed at a quarter of a million dollars.

—A very severe cold windstorm, accompanied with a slight fall of dry snow, prevailed between Cheyenne and Omaha, passing southeast, last Saturday night and Sunday. It is a remarkable fact that similar storms have prevailed over the same territory every year for the past five years between the 8th and 9th of January. All trains are out time.

—During the session of the National Grange, it is understood that measures were matured to prevent the repeal or essential modification of the Potter law. Resolutions were also adopted calling for a law to limit National banks to six per cent. interest, and for the repeal of the act increasing the rate of postage on transient printed matter, seeds and merchandise, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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273 275

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ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO.

Of Pittsburgh, Pa., December 31, 1875.

Capital paid up $50,000 00

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages and Bills Receivable	$32,893 43
Real Estate	28,500 24
Premiums	8,467 47
Cash	4,392 24
Book Accounts	2,191 44
Office Furniture	1,660 71
	$70,145 55

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$15,683 37
Interest	2,829 12
	18,494 49

EXPENSES.

Expenses	$ 4,898 71
Returned Premiums	2,220 14
Commissions	1,243 08
Taxes	1,484 45
Fires	707 96
Dividends	4,000 00
	14,723 30
	$ 3,771 19

Amount of Risks Outstanding December 31, 1875 ..... $1,727,304 31

J. J. ALBIETZ, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, No. 83 Fourth avenue
PITTSBURGH, January, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS INstitution have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 11th instant.

WM. LITTLE,
402 Secretary and Treasurer.

MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 4, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand, free of all tax.

GEO. C. MCLEAN, Cashier.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., January 3, 1876.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS per share, on the Capital stock out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

H. A. SPANGLER,
Acting Cashier.

FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 68 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.

DIVIDEND — THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

GIRARD SAVINGS BANK,
No. 64 Federal street,
ALLEGHENY, January 4, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the stock as paid up to June 30th, 1875, payable on demand.

S. S. BRYAR, Cashier.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,
PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

M. HANRAHAN,
Cashier.

DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of (4) FOUR per cent., payable on demand.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1876.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months. Payable on demand—free of tax.

R. S. SMITH, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1876.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable forthwith, free of tax.

J. D. SCULLY,
Cashier.

PENN BANK,
PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid on demand, free of tax.

W. N. RIDDLE, Jr.,
Cashier.

AMERICAN BANK,
PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on or after the 13th inst.

WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 51 North Diamond St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA., January 3, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the earnings of the last six months, free of tax, the dividend to be credited to the st

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TERMS FOR 1876.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1876.

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GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112¾.

IT IS intimated that the Committee on Appropriations has not, as yet, discovered how to reduce the amount of expenditures of the Government very much. They admit that the appropriations last year were brought down to a reasonably economical basis.

THE rigid course being pursued in the House by the Democrats, in turning out Republican officials whose places have no political significance, is to be met by a wholesale rezoning in the Departments. Secretary CHANDLER takes the initiative and proposes to turn out every Democrat he can find, and the other Departments will follow suit.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT made a recommendation which the House at Harrisburg realizes the necessity of adopting, but is looking around for a way to deprive the Governor of the credit. He proposed that one-third of the corporation tax go to the General Revenue Fund, which would yield $750,000 for current purposes, in addition to what is now received. The House is enquiring around to know if there is not some other way to reach the same result? They want the credit of the affair—and some money, as well.

THE proposition to investigate the Mississippi elections seems to be very disturbing to the Democracy. What there is in the affair we do not pretend to know. It has appeared to us that there was shameful weakness on the part of Governor AMES in permitting the blacks to be trampled down and deprived of their privileges, and there was undoubtedly great outrage on the part of the White Leaguers in shooting and terrorizing the blacks. This is the understood situation, and the outcry made against an investigation shows all the more clearly the necessity for it. The more promptly it is made the better.

THE latest move of the patriotic members of the House, who formerly served in the Union army, is to make the appropriation of the amount asked for the Centennial depend upon Republicans opening the way to admit JEFF. DAVIS to the United States Senate. That is, the amnesty and test oath are to be made to suit his case. It is very evident that there is an anxious desire among the Confederates in Congress to force DAVIS, the head of the rebellion into his old place in the Senate. He has been tried by a military court-martial, and shot, when arrested, it would have been well; but for him to be again elevated to office, will be accepted as an insult by the people of the North.

WE have plans and plans. Senator BOOTH, of California, offers the latest. It is the old $33-100 interconvertible bond plan with a new kink in it. That the bond be made payable, principal and interest, in gold, with an alternative privilege to the Government of redeeming its bills in gold instead of the bond. He claims: 1. That the greenbacks would, of course, be worth as much as the bonds into which they were made convertible. 2. That the bonds would gradually appreciate to par in the markets, as soon, indeed, as the country would be justified in returning to the specie standard, considering the obligation that the Government rests under not to violently disturb the existing relations of debtors and creditors. We wish we could see some good in this scheme, but unfortunately we do not. It is a mere piece of shilly-shally.

IF the interest and excitement displayed on Saturday at the caucus is indicative of the regard had for city offices, we take it that they are more to be desired than the most important State offices at command. The caucus was largely attended, by deeply interested parties, who were exceedingly anxious for themselves or friends. We admit the necessity of such method of determining party measures, and know that concert of action is absolutely necessary, but it is not always creditable to us that we have such intense struggling over small offices. Yet as the outcome of Saturday's caucus, the Republican party will present to-day a good list of candidates for the several offices to be filled. This, after all, is the essential matter. Our city needs a prudent, careful administration, and the first essential in reaching this, is a proper list of officials.

THE policy of the Democracy, in their caucus on Saturday, was to break into Republican ranks, of nominating the defeated candidates of the Republican caucus, hoping thereby to gain to their side the friends of those candidates, and so win the election. This policy is shrowd on their part, but is a very dangerous game for the friends of the beaten candidates to play. It turns on an element of self-interest. Aside from being considered dishonorable, the time is almost sure to come when those now beaten may have the strength of the caucus on their side, and want the party lines kept unbroken. If they break away now it is sure to be remembered against them in the time to come. We have no personal interest in particular candidates, but simply lay down the general principle that it does not work well, in the long run, for Republicans to play into the hands of Democrats. In our own caucus it was the right of every man to make the strongest fight he could, and to beat, if possible. But once the decision is made, by a clear and fair majority of the caucus, it becomes every man's duty to abide the result. If this is cheerfully done, the defeated candidates have legitimate claims at a future time.

We had entertained the hope that the project for an Industrial School would take such shape that we could commend the details of the plan, as well as the general scope of the project. We have been outspoken and positive in our support of the idea of an Industrial School; but when it is proposed to ask after an appropriation of $100,000 to establish such a school here, as a pendant to the High School, it is simply and absurdly impossible. The Legislature cannot, under the new Constitution, make this appropriation. The scheme lacks in the vital quality of not being a movement that will clearly come under our system of public school education. Our High School is local, and while a part of our system of public education, is only a part of it; while, the Technical School must be general, and clasp with the Normal Schools. We opposed, last winter, the appropriation of moneys to the Philadelphia School of Design, and Navigation School; and the rule then laid down, applies in this case. We hoped something would come of the latest movement in favor of Industrial Schools, but we are convinced that another year must pass without any practical results. And all this because those who have the subject in hand do not seem to comprehend the first principles involved.

THE results of a year's trial of the Resumption act are variously estimated. This is how an Eastern hard money paper treats it. "Since the Sherman Resumption act doesn't resume worth a cent, and isn't likely to, Senator Morrill has introduced a supplementary bill to further provide for resumption. If that, too, fails to alter the laws and conditions of trade so far as to render gold sufficiently plentiful, and thus make specie payments possible at the time designated, let Congress adopt a joint resolution declaring that these bills ought to have brought us to specie payments, according to programme, and that though they didn't, it wasn't its fault. By that time our Solons may learn the simple lesson that the only possible road to resumption is one leading through a revival of industry, improved trade and restored confidence." It is evident that even hard money people do not think that the Resumption act is likely to bring about specie payments.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

The most casual observer cannot fail to be impressed with the thought that there is either imminent danger of a great war in Europe during the present year, or very unnecessary anxiety manifested by those who are in position to know the exact condition of affairs. Enough has cropped out for us to know that Turkey is the key to the situation; and that the fear is that if the Turkish Government should suddenly collapse, there will be a grand rush for the spoils. Out of this comes the danger of a general European war. Whether Turkey can endure very long is the root problem of the affair. The latest news bearing on this point is, that the Herzegovinian revolt is assuming increasing proportions; that Servia is determined to make common cause with them, even should it be necessary to depose Prince MILAN in order to do it. This war is a source of expense that will reach, by Spring, a quarter of a million dollars a day, which, with a bankrupt treasury, Turkey cannot endure. That Russia is privately inspiring the Herzegovinians, Montenegrins and Servians to enter into or continue the revolt, is quite probable; she thus carries out a line of policy which is as fixed a feature in Russian diplomacy as is the Monroe doctrine in ours. The Turks, driven to Asia, and their Empire destroyed, Russia would struggle hard to obtain Constantinople as the Western Capital of her extended Empire. When ALEXANDER made this proposition to the first NAPOLEON, he was checked by that ruler; but now England, Germany and Austria are especially interested. They will not allow Russia to monopolize, at her sweet will, and thus a readiness for possible war. The stake is thought to be too great to be settled without fighting.

Germany more nearly represents the attitude and interests of France, in NAPOLEON's day, than does any other great power. But there are two elements in which other great powers are deeply interested,—finances and the distribution of territory. England has large financial interests at stake, and Germany and Austria, as well as Russia, have territorial interests. A large part of the $900,000,000 of Turkish debt is held in England, and she will exact guarantees for it. Rome, and even the Roman Catholic Church has a considerable amount invested in Turkish securities, and this will interest the Italian Government. But England is the heavy creditor. She will not allow her subjects to lose the large amount they have at stake without a severe struggle. This endangers her relations with Russia, as to that power she would chiefly look for the proper security. Hence there is a basis, for at least expecting a possible war, as precedent to the adjustment of the difficulty that may arise. It is this possibility that has led to active warlike preparations.

Russia is preparing for the same contingency, and has been for several years. She has established military posts to within striking distance of the Peshawur boundary of British India, and is ready, in the event of complications with England, to strike her a vulnerable place,—her Indian possessions. It is this contingency and danger that led England so suddenly to purchase the majority of shares in the Suez Canal stock. She wants to control the shortest route to India. We fancy, however, that if an outbreak should occur, in the way mentioned, that Germany will be found one of the most interested and active parties. She has a large and splendid army,—the best fighting machine in all Europe. The collapse of Turkey would open the territory to the strongest contestant, and unless an amicable arrangement could be made, it would be necessary to fight out the issue as territorial acquisition. In such a contest Germany could secure the lion's share, owing to the efficiency of her army. Austria would probably simply occupy contiguous territory, and assume control of such provinces as, by location, would naturally be adjudged hers.

Each of these general influences are, however, others which indicate that, irrespective of a general war, there are causes for trouble within nearly every great power in Europe. It is evident that, in Germany, the Catholic conflict has grown to be wearisome, and that the Government would gladly be rid of it. Yet there is stubbornness on both sides, and neither will yield. In France, elections are pending, and the outlook for the success of the MAC MAHON, or governmental ticket, is not at all assuring. Should the elections, soon to be held, go against the Government, exciting events will be sure to follow. Austria is in trouble with Hungary. The compact between the Emperor and the Hungarians has expired, and the Hungars demand larger privileges than have hitherto been conceded them. The Austrian Emperor seeks to conciliate them by having his son enthroned King of Hungary. How far this will serve to pacify them remains to be seen. Italy has her conflicts, but chiefly suffers from lack of sufficient revenues. Russia has a territory far too widely extended to be economically governed; and the conflict of interests within the empire have grown to be quite disturbing. In England there is more of quietness; but it is understood that with the assembling of Parliament the attack will be made on DISRAELI, on account of the purchase of the Suez canal shares. Thus Europe has its troubles. Spain, with her chronic condition of war, is worse situated than any,—which is bad enough.

PERSONAL.

SPEAKER KERR has appointed as his Private Secretary an Alabama ex-rebel.

PARSON BROWNLOW advises East Tennessee to raise tobacco in place of cotton.

GEN. JAMES PACKARD, ex-Representative in Congress from Indiana, has been appointed Internal Revenue Agent.

SENATOR FENTON writes from Florida to his Albany physician that he has already been much relieved from his throat trouble.

LARKIN G. MEAD's statue of Ethan Allen which is in the possession of the State of, Vermont, will probably be exhibited at the Centennial Exposition.

PIUS IX., with other good qualities, is an excellent musician; as a young man he was a magnificent tenor, and was carefully educated musically.

SENATOR OGLESBY, of Illinois, had his infant son baptized last Saturday in water which the Senator brought from the River Jordan twenty years ago.

MR. ALONZO ABERNETHY, the State Superintendent of Education in Iowa, has accepted the Presidency of Chicago University concerning which there has lately been such bitter controversy.

JESSE SPENCER, a venerable colored resident of Shasta, Cal., has been placed in communication with his wife and family, from whom he was separated in the old plantation days, long years before the war. They were discovered comfortably settled at Quincy, Ill., by means of a traveling newspaper item.

AFTER the death of Minister Avery, the Chinese Foreign Office, which is composed of five of the high and trusted officers of the empire, sent to his widow an elaborate silken scroll to be hung in the halls of mourning. The inscription upon this scroll, emblazoned with Celestial art, is to the effect that "two continents, the Occident and Orient, mourn for the loss of one who spoke right, did right, and was ever active in the right."

A HOME-BRED HERO-MARTYR.

Over One Hundred Lives Saved by One Man.

The Brave Deeds of an American John Lambert—What John Horn of Detroit has Done—His Own Life Risked Again and Again for Others—Severe Attacks of Illness Resulting From Cold and Exposure—Horn's Account of His Exploits.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Among the applications made to the last Congress for a medal for services in the saving of life was that of John Horn, of Detroit, who may be justly styled a home-bred John Lambert. The character and adventures of John Lambert, of Scotland, were very graphically described by Charles Reade a year ago in the New York *Tribune*, under the title of a "Hero and Martyr." Mr. Horn is a young man living at Detroit, assisting his father there in a small tavern near the public wharves. Doubtless this proximity to the water has given him the opportunities which he has had in several years for saving what he calculates in the aggregate at about one hundred human lives from death by drowning.

The Hon. Moses W. Field, of the House of Representatives, who knew Horn in Detroit, brought his claims to the attention of Congress. In collecting information in regard to Horn's singular and thrilling adventures, the following letter was obtained from the hero himself. It is a very modest and not detailed report of what he has accomplished, told in simple and homely language, and will be read with peculiar interest:

The Hero's Own Story.

The Hon. Moses W. Field, House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR:—I have never desired a public statement of the service which, under God, I have been able to render in saving human life, but as you have asked me to send you a list of men, women and children whom I have rescued from drowning, will do so, so far as I can from memory. I have never kept a record of the names, and the number is so great that you will excuse me if I leave some unmentioned.

I think I have altogether saved more than 100 human beings, but I take no credit about this matter, and I have never regretted doing what I have done in any case, although I have had at times to keep my bed for many weeks on account of the exposure in the cold weather. It is well for me that I had a good mother to take care of me in such times of sickness. On the 21st of May, 18—, I saved Mr. Manning, of Windsor. On the 7th of July, 1865, I saved Mr. George Taylor, of New York State; he was very near dead when I got him on the wharf. October 10, 1865, I saved a child of Mr. F. Gorman, of Adrian; she was about 5 years old, and was near drowned when I got her out. December 12, 1865, I saved a son of Mr. Yates, who kept a clothing store on Jefferson avenue. The night was very cold, a high wind was blowing at the time, and he was very near dead when we reached the wharf.

Nine persons Saved in One Night.

April 11, 1866, was the worst night I ever had. It will be ever memorable as the night of the great conflagration at the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad depot, when 16 poor fellows were drowned. I rescued 9, and then because so exhausted that I could not swim, and had to abandon them to their fate. I got a very bad cold and lay in bed two weeks, but that was nothing in comparison to the good accomplished. July 25, 1866, I saved Mr. Joseph Noble of Windsor, and I believe you were there at the time. He was once engineer on the Great Western Railroad. You know he came near drowning me by his struggles in the water, at which time I received severe internal injuries. April 7, 1867, I saved the son of Mr. C. Myers, who lived in Mullet street. He was a boy about 12 years old. June 14, 1867, I saved the daughter of Mr. Andrew Norse, of Cleveland. She was going on board the ferry-boat with the mother and some other ladies, when she fell off the plank. When I got to the wharf she was going out of sight for the last time, and I plunged in and brought her to the surface. September 15, 1867, I saved a colored man, who was a deck hand on the propeller Meteor. He kicked me about in the water terribly, for drowning men are always crazy. November 2, 1867, I saved Mr. David Miller, the man who drove a wagon for Hull Bros., storekeepers on Monroe avenue. May 10, 1868, I saved Mr. Robert Sinton, known as "*Free Press* Bob." You know he used to be a reporter for the *Free Press*. And in his haste to get news he fell in, and I got him out.

A few nights after that I saved Mr. Steele, who used to keep a store on Michigan avenue. He was on the ferry boat with his wife; he had a very spirited horse, and was holding him by the head when the boat struck the wharf. The horse jumped and threw him into the river, when the current swept h' under the wharf. I jumped in and got h out all right. October 4, 1868, I save daughter of Mr. McDonald's, of Wind May 12, 1869, I saved Mr. Flattery, one of the Flattery Brothers, who keep a furniture store on Woodward avenue. He was a heavy man; when I got hold of him he was near gone, and I came near losing my own life in getting him out. June 21, 1870, I saved a man called Mr. George Brodier. I was eating dinner at the time, when some person came running in after me, saying, "There is a man in the river." I out and jumped into the river, and as I got near him he clutched me a vise and took me under the water twice. When I came to the top the last time, my father handed me a long pole, which I caught, and that saved me. He was a powerful man, and kicked and struggled so hard that he made my legs black and blue for many months.

My mother goes to the edge of the wharf with me very often, when I jump in; but when she sees persons struggling in the water and drowning, she never holds me back.

Risking his Life When Five Hundred Stood Idly by.

August 24, 1871, I saved the daughter of Mr. A. Wilson, of Milwaukee. March 4, 1872, I saved a colored man by the name of George Wilkes; he fell off the wharf while under the influence of liquor, but I think he has been a sober man ever since. July 4, 1873, I saved the daughter of Mr. F. Barlow, a butcher, who keeps a stall in the market. She was going on board the ferry boat Detroit with her mother and some other ladies; the crowd was very great, being the Fourth of July, and although her mother held her by the hand, the crowd surged, and she was crowded off the plank and fell into the river. There were about 500 people on the wharf at the time, and they were all staring at the poor girl struggling in the water, not one of them daring to go to her rescue. I was in the house when some one came to give the alarm, and when I got out there I could just see her dress as she was going out of sight four or five feet below the surface. I jumped in and caught her, and when I got out on the top of the wharf with her the people gave me three cheers. March 6, 1873, I saved a young lady called Miss Louise McKenzie. This was the closest call I ever had for my life. I was in the water about seventeen minutes, and the river being full of floating ice at the time, I was nearer dead than alive when I got out. Four men carried me into the house, and they rubbed me with hot whisky for over four hours before circulation was restored to its normal condition. This severe exposure made me sick, and it was over three months before the right feeling was in my hands.

You will remember this incident, for you came to me when I was unwell. I regret very much at this time I lost the beautiful medal presented me by the citizens, and I think you were one of the gentlemen connected with its presentation. I have been informed that I would receive a medal from the British Parliament, but it has not come. I don't ask any.

I saved "a poor unfortunate individual" last month, when I took a severe cold, and as I was lying in bed reading the proceedings of Congress, I saw something about an appropriation for medals to persons for saving life on the seashore, and I thought then that some gentleman would be very likely to remember also those who saved life on the northern lakes and rivers. There are many other cases which I don't mention, as I have not got their names. You must know yourself of a great many, as your place of business and warehouse are near by, and I recollect seeing you several times when rescuing people from a watery grave. Wishing you and your family good health, I remain, very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN HORN, JR.

DETROIT, Feb. 22, 1874.

Popular Occupations.

The following figures are taken from the censuses of the two countries. In observing the differences, it should be remembered that the population of England and Wales is 22,712,266, and of the United States 38,555,083, according to the respective censuses of 1871 and 1870:

Occupations.	*England and Wales.*	*United States.*
Innkeepers	52,500	61,579
Commercial Travelers	77,972	7,262
Peddlers	16,376	65,375
Coachmen and carters	114,253	129,788
Merchant seamen	175,127	56,563
Farmers	924,207	2,984,792
Printers	44,814	39,886
Watch and clockmakers	21,278	3,596
Architects	5,627	2,017
Carpenters	205,823	344,337
Bricklayers and masons	105,147	99,140
Milliners and dressmakers	361,109	82,084
Boot and shoemakers	223,365	171,127
Butchers	73,847	44,356
Bakers	59,966	27,480
Grocers	111,694	74,410
Blacksmiths	112,471	140,784

The larger number of dressmakers, milliners and bakers in the smaller population of England and Wales may be accounted for by the fact that in the United States much of the work of those trades is done by house wives.

WAINWRIGHT'S EXECUTION.

The English Method of Hanging.

(Correspondence New York Times.)

LONDON, December 24, 1875.

This Christmas week has been appropriately celebrated by four hangings—one in London and three others in different parts of the country. Since the act of 1868, by which it was provided that capital punishment should be carried out privately within the walls of the prison, it has not been usual for the newspapers to do more than make a simple announcement that the execution has taken place. The admission of persons to witness the scene being left to the discretion of the Sheriff and visiting Justices, reporters have hitherto, as a rule, been admitted; and there was, of course, no objection to this as long as the newspapers observed a decent reticence in their descriptions.

In the case, however, of Wainwright's execution in Newgate, on Tuesday, there were present in the Court yard, where the scaffold stood, more than a hundred—indeed, according to one calculation, nearly two hundred—spectators, and the morning newspapers published accounts of the proceedings in the most minute and revolting detail. This has created general disgust, and there is a cry that the reporters should be excluded, and that only official persons should be present. The only reason for allowing the press to be represented on such occasions is to certify that the persons sentenced to be hanged are really hanged; but this is sufficiently done by the public officials who are bound to be present, and also by the Corner's inquest which is held on the body after it has been cut down. At one of the executions of this week—that at Morpeth, in Northumberland, the Justices shut out reporters altogether, and it is probable that this will be a general rule. At Morpeth there was a special reason for this course in the fact that the prisoner, after murdering his wife and firing at his sister-in-law, had shot himself in the head, but without producing a fatal effect. The doctors saved his life, but he remained paralyzed, and his mind was also affected. It was feared, therefore, that there would be a very horrible scene on the scaffold, and that it would shock the public to have the description published.

THE ENGLISH METHOD OF EXECUTION.

In England, as I suppose you know, the way of hanging is different from that in the United States. Instead of the condemned person being strung up to the ceiling, a hinged board on which he stands is suddenly let go by drawing a bolt, and he falls downwards. I presume that on your side the poor wretch always has his neck broken and dies without pain, but here hanging is the most capriciously cruel of all ways of putting to death. Everything depends on the weight of the man and the depth of the fall, and in the majority of cases the victims are put to slow and agonizing death by strangulation. The hangman or one of his assistants has often to hang on to the feet of the body in order to shorten the struggles. In the case of Wainwright the scaffold was surrounded by a screen, so that as soon as the drop fell he vanished below, and only the rope was seen taut and jerking. The whole business ought to be put under the regulation of a medical man, and a proper calculation made of the fall required to break the neck of a man of a certain weight. It may not be desirable that death in such a case should be absolutely painless and comfortable, but it should at least be equal in its conditions. The country executions were performed without any fuss or romantic interest, but that in London was, like the murder of which it was the consequence, made a subject of a vast amount of disgusting sensational writing, which made the murderer an object of interest. Henry Wainwright was a small shopkeeper in the suburb of Whitechapel, and rather above the average of the people there in education and manners. But he was in every way a poor creature. He had been in partnership and cheated his partner. He neglected his wife and children for a mistress, whom he got tired of and then murdered her as the only way he could think of for getting rid of her. He set fire to his shop, partly to plunder the insurance office and partly to get rid of his victim's body, which, in his stupidity, he had buried in chloride of lime, which preserved it, instead of quick lime, which would have destroyed it, and which has now been used in his own case. His brother Thomas, who has been sentenced to penal servitude for connivance after the fact, bought the tools for cutting up the body, and took the opportunity of making a small profit out of his brother in the transaction. Such is heroic crime in Whitechapel. And those are the sort of people to which the London daily papers have for some months given themselves up. Henry swore, on his conviction at the Old Bailey, that he was innocent in the sight of Heaven, and he has written a long memoir, which lies invested in self-defense. Before his death he learned that Thomas had poached on him in a rival confession, and in his final statement he admitted, not his guilt, but that his sentence was just, and comforted himself with the thought that he should have as his reward "eternal happiness and peace in Heaven." His reason for not confessing the murder is said to have been a desire to increase the sale of his memoirs for the benefit of his wife and family, but perhaps the whole truth would have sold better.

NORMAN WIARD EXPLAINS.

His Connection with the Machado Claim—History of the Contract for His Influence with General Schenck—Only a Brief Reference to the Minister.

(Norman Wiard in the Boston Globe, Jan. 7.)

Shortly after Gen. Schenck sailed for England to enter upon the duties of his mission, a person occupying an office contiguous to mine in New York, and who knows of the friendly relations existing between the Minister and myself, proposed to me to permit an interview with Machado, who had a large claim against the British Government, with a view to having it presented for final adjustment. He represented to me that the claim was valid, legal and just; that several American Ministers in succession had pressed it to the point where the British Government had acknowledged its validity, and had proposed a plan for ascertaining the amount due by arbitration, etc. After several conversations upon the subject, and being assured that Machado would gladly pay a very large amount for my services, $100,000 or more, I consented to an interview, at which Machado confirmed all the statements of his agent in relation to the claim. I then told him if he would have a brief of the case prepared by learned counsel, such as in my judgment would enable the Minister to easily comprehend the merits of the case, I would send it forward and ask General Schenck as a personal favor to attend to it. Machado named Judge Erastus C. Benedict as his counsel, who would prepare the brief, and in a few days thereafter returned to me with it completed. Machado insisted upon having a written contract executed by and between us, expressing the terms and conditions of the bargain we had made, before intrusting me with the brief to be forwarded to London, to which I assented, and suggested to him to go to Judge Benedict and have one prepared. He soon returned with it; we executed it; I wrote a note to General Schenck in his presence, inclosed all the papers—inadvertently including the contract just signed—and mailed them at once to the legation at London. By return of mail I received a letter from General Schenck admonishing me for having his name mentioned in the contract with Machado, and inclosed with his letter I found the missing contract returned to me. As near as I can recollect, the only reference in the contract to General Schenck was a clause terminating its conditions if the claim was not adjusted and paid before his mission to England terminated.

The papers in this case, with many others of value to me, were stolen from me by attaches and assistants to the editors and correspondents of the New York *Tribune* and the *Sun*. I prosecuted the thieves in Washington for larceny, forgery, and conspiracy, and they were held to bail. The authorities endeavored to secure the attendance of Mr. Dana to testify before the Grand Jury, but he evaded the summons, so the rascals escaped. The fact that charges were so preferred was well known at the time, being published in the *Tribune*, *Sun*, and other papers, and it was generally assumed that the reason that the stolen papers were not utilized earlier by the libelous sheets in which they have lately appeared was only to evade prosecution as receivers of stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, under the statute of limitations. The third of a century that General Schenck has been in the service of the United States Government and people has established his character on such a firm basis that it would be superfluous for me to confirm the declaration he makes in the next to the last paragraph of his letter to Mr. Johnson, as published in the Baltimore *American* of yesterday.

Respectfully,
NORMAN WIARD.

What We Drink.

Saying nothing about distilled abominations of various sorts consumed to an incredible extent, it is worth while to notice the cost of "nothing but a cup of tea or coffee," taken in the aggregate. The statistics of imports for the last four years of sugar, coffee, and tea look formidable:

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Coffee	$25,744,479	$31,482,266	$32,572,824	$34,795,447
Sugar	86,705,120	90,868,022	85,372,760	91,539,126
Tea	18,962,496	18,250,466	20,949,110	12,529,949

The total of these three items for the year just expired is $86,330,569, against $99,858,005 for the more prosperous year of 1873, which shows that the country has economized to the extent of only $1,000,000, and is still addicted to its "cups." This don't indicate hard times.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE store ship Supply sailed for Europe on Friday to collect articles for the Centennial Exposition, and it is expected back by April 1st.

TEN years ago a gentleman imported a number of the eastern "Bob White" quail and placed them on an island near Walla Walla, W. T., and now they swarm by he thousands, affording excellent hunting.

COUNT ANDRASSY's note in regard to the proposed reforms in the Sultan's vassal provinces makes no definite proposals for controling these reforms, but it is stated he proposes virtual control through the suspension of consols and reports of Ambassadors.

TWEED's attorneys and bondsmen have brought suit against the other members of the "ring," asking that all but Tweed be compelled to refund, and asking that a receiver of all claims against them be appointed. The city, county, Attorney General, corporation counsel, and others are made defendants.

THE Springfield *Republican* points out that some of the figures in Governor Tilden's message need revision, saying: "He states in the same table, calling it one moment 'public expenditures' and the next 'taxes,' the outgo of the Federal Government in 1876 at '$450,000,000.' This is an error of $70,000,000 too much if he means taxation, and of $150,000,000 too much if he means expenditure."

IT is proposed to erect in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, near the Centennial buildings, a monument one hundred feet high, commemorative of a century's progress of our country. The design is a succession of gradually diminishing star-shaped stages, corresponding with the number of the States in the Union; the original thirteen forming the base or pedestal of the rest. From the thirteenth State, and at five different intervals thereafter, the stages will be increased in height. On these designs the statues of the Presidents will appear in their regular order, from Washington to Grant.

THE concentration of naval vessels at Port Royal is in pursuance of the general plan of the Secretary of the Navy to make that place the headquarters of the North Atlantic fleet. The station presents many advantages over any other port on the Atlantic coast. The climate is very healthful and the harbor offers every facility for the exercise of naval tactics. Vessels rendezvoused there can reach Cuban waters and the Gulf, where our interests most need to be looked after, within forty-eight hours. It is the policy of the Secretary of the Navy to have the home squadron larger than any abroad. He believes in being prepared for any emergency which may arise.

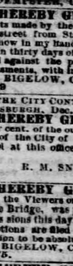
Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

Sixty-two years ago Saturday General Andrew Jackson, familiarly styled "Old Hickory," at the head of less than 4,150 troops, composed of a few regulars, a battalion of colored soldiers, and the rest undisciplined militia from Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Mississippi, with a crew of Baratarian privateersmen, from behind the flimsy line of cotton bales and earth parapets, defeated 14,000 British veterans under General Pakenham, killing and wounding over 2,000, among them the three officers highest in rank, and sustaining on his own side a loss of about twenty only. The British, in assaulting positions in France and Spain, had not been accustomed to considering the accuracy of small-arm fire received from the Americans on this occasion, and although they never behaved better, the steady hands, keen eyes, and unerring aim of our men was too much for them. "Gen. Jackson," says *Blackwood's Magazine*, "behaved with humanity and generosity to all his prisoners, which did him as great honor as his conduct in the defence. Unappalled by the landing of a formidable army of British veterans, he infused fresh courage into the hearts of his countrymen, naturally brave. The danger was great, but the Americans under him had no fear even of such a foe."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Assets January 1, 1873, - $778,251.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 4 per cent., semi-annually, from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office of the Bank.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary; Thos. Bissell, Jas. Hartman, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schwartz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAS FIXTURES



Wholesale and Retail.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK JUST RECEIVED.
WELDON & KELLY,
147 WOOD STREET.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap.p67

JOHN T. CRAY.
PAINTER
549½ STREET.
Better work for less money than any other establishment in the city of vicinity.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 287 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

NEW & WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR
Spermatorrhœa and Impotence.
ELECTRICITY!!
Sufferers from Seminal diseases know the universal failures of all known medicines in each this class of diseases. By a recent discovery in the application, the celebrated London Physician, Dr. Althaus, has invariably cured every case in which he has tried it. This is also the experience at the Pittsburgh Electrical Institute. Cures are so certain that a guarantee is given in every case.
Call on or address
PITTSBURGH ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
281 Penn avenue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment plans and schedule of assessments for the Hiland avenue improvement, from Penn avenue to the line of the new water works, will be open for inspection from JANUARY 14TH to FEBRUARY 3D. All parties interested therein will please call at the Engine House, Hiland avenue, and die their objections, if any there be, to said assessment.
CHAS. LOCKHART,
E. C. NEGLEY,
S. B. McELROY,
H. STEWART,
R. B. CARNAHAN,
Commissioners.
R. Q. WHITTEN, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1876. 1:14

JNO. GILLESPIE,
Chimney Sweep.
GRATES, FURNACES AND STOVES
SET AND PUT IN ORDER.
All Orders promptly attended to.
Residence No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY.

NEW PATENT CAR FOR INCLINED PLANES conveniently arranged to carry PASSENGERS AND VEHICLES at the same time. Descriptive circular sent on application. Address,
J. EARNSHAW, Civil Engineer,
N. W. corner 4th and Race streets,
Cincinnati, Ohio

LARRABEE'S CRACKERS—MACCABOONS, Cocoanut Drops, Ratafias, Shrewsbury, Albert, Fruit Biscuit, Water Soda, Cream, Milk and Oat Meal Crackers, received fresh and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.
NOS. 165, 187 AND
THIS DAY!!
WE OFFER A
SPECIAL BARGAIN
In Latest Patterns in
PLAID SUITINGS,
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, worth really 20, 25 and 28c. At 25, 30 and 37½c, new styles in Wool Serge Plaids, a real bargain. At 50 and 62½c.
CAMEL'S HAIR
Suitings, fine goods, worth $1 and $1.12½.
At present we are also offering
SPECIAL LOW PRICES
For fine assortments of Knickerbocker and Arctic Suitings, Melton Serges and Plain Dress Suitings. Colored Alpacas and Mohairs. 6-4 Plain and Barred Camel's Hair Suitings at a very low price.
Fine Colored Cashmeres, Merinos and Drap de Ete; Irish and Silk Poplins and Repps. Extra good value in Wool and Silk Warp.
CASHMERES,
All qualities and grades. Full and complete line of
BLACK ALPACAS.
And MOHAIRS, at the lowest prices. Real good bargains in black and colored
DRESS SILKS!
The very best value for the money; from 75c to $3.50 per yard.
Our stock is very complete in every description of Dress Fabrics, and Special Bargains for this month are now on our counters.

1876. 1876.
JANUARY 1st.
ERWIN,
172 & 174 Federal St.
Another invoice of those
Black All Wool Cashmeres,
At 90c and $1. We claim these goods to be the best value in this city at that price.
Colored French and English Cashmeres,
At 30c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c. New goods in all the new and popular shades—never so low before.
BARGAINS.
Our Dress Goods Department now contains many excellent bargains, as we have marked down a great variety of goods to close them out preparatory to taking our annual inventory of stock.
CLOAKS AND JACKETS
We have been unable to supply the demand this season for these goods, particularly those of our own manufacture. We would be pleased to have any lady contemplating the purchase of a garment of this kind to look at our goods before buying.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
In our Blanket, Flannel, Domestic and Housekeeping Departments, well worthy of attention.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
HENRY M'CALLUM.

PROFESSIONAL.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 98 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)
SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.
OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.
DANIEL WENKE,
Notary Public.
OFFICE
1119 CARSON ST., South Pittsburgh.

TWO GRAND SUCCESSES.
Richardson's New Method
FOR THE PIANOFORTE.
The *ne plus

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 10, 1876.

Saturday was only a moderate day in business circles. Financial affairs are much quieter than a few days ago; the country banks have ceased borrowing to any considerable extent. The influx of currency, also, which began like an avalanche with the opening of this week, has greatly diminished. There is scarcely any currency being sent into the country, and just for the present there is a general appearance of diminishing trade. But if the weather should turn cold so as to make good winter roads, it is believed there would be a large business once more.

The expectation of an abundant money market and lower rates of interest by the end of this month in general. The interest and dividend disbursements will undoubtedly contribute very largely to this, from the fact that large amounts that are now locked up in bank, awaiting such distribution, cannot be used for the present. The amount of dividends to be paid out in Boston this month on Government, railroad, and corporate stocks, is over $9,000,000; in New York it is over four times as much, and a fair estimate of the entire amount of January interest and dividend disbursements in all the principal cities would probably be considerably over $50,000,000. Of this amount the Government alone will disburse nearly $25,000,000 in gold, and nearly $3,000,000 in currency. The effect of these large payments cannot fail to be beneficial in many respects in stimulating trade and in liquidating indebtedness. The larger part of these interest payments will, however, go into the hands of a class who will seek what are called "investments," stocks, securities, and real estate; and this is, we think, one reason why the greatest activity in real estate has always been in the latter part of February and through March.

On Jan. 1, the New York State Loan and Trust Company, at No. 50 Wall street, practically ceased to exist, and its affairs are now being wound up. This has been contemplated for several months. The capital was $1,000,000, and the officers consisted of H. A. Smythe, President; C. T. Bowen, Vice President, and H. J. Hubbard, Secretary. There is possibility that business may be continued under the charter in a new organization, but this is not probable.

The German American Bank of New York (which, it was reported, would go into liquidation) will, it is now said, continue its business. The President, Mr. Henry Bocholl, has issued a circular, in which it is positively stated that the business will continue as heretofore. The circular was called out by the efforts of the cashier to force the bank into liquidation.

Mr. Joseph W. Drexel has retired from active business, and withdraws from the banking firms of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York, and Drexel, Harjes & Co., Paris. Mr. Egisto P. Fabbri becomes a partner in all three of the above-mentioned firms, and will reside in New York.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113½	5-20's 1863—coupons	120½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	121	10-40's	117¾
" 1868, all called	—	Currency 6's	122¼
" 1865, new	119¾	10-40's—coupons	118¾
5-20's 1867	119¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	104½	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Erie	15½	Union Pacific	97¾
L. S. & M. S.	98¾	Toledo & Wabash	3
C. C. & I. C.	120	Michigan Central	120
St. Paul	35¾	Adams Express	102
Do. Pref.	58¾	American Express	57¾
Michigan Southern	91¾	U. S. Express	80
Do. Central	57¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	80
Fort Wayne	132	Quicksilver	14
Do. Pref.	—	Mariposa	9
Rock Island	103¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	21¾
Chicago & Alton	90¾	Panama	133
Pacific Mail	37¾	Western Union	99
Western Union Tel.	75¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	54½	Cen. Trans (S)	44¾
Reading (S)	53¾	Empire Do	—
Cen. of N. J. (S)	124¾	A. R. R. 7-30 (S)	92
Oil Creek (S)	47½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	81
Lehigh Valley (S)	62¾		

NEW YORK, January 8, 1876.

Money 6a7; prime mercantile paper 6½a8. The customs receipts were $296,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $686,000. The clearings were $46,000,000. Sterling exchange 484½. Gold closed at 113¾, after advancing from 113 to 113¾. The rates paid for carrying were 3, 4, 5, 6, 5½ and 7 per cent. per annum. The Assistant Treasurer has thus far disbursed a total of $9,750,000 on account of January interest.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$1,018,300
Specie, increase	3,916,800
Legal tenders, decrease	396,300
Deposits, increase	624,210
Circulation, decrease	195,300
Reserve, increase	1,759,475

Government bonds closed firm. Railroad bonds were firm, with the exception of Pacific issues, which declined to 104¾ for Centrals, 106¾ for Union firsts, and 93½ for sinking funds. At the close the last named advanced to 94. Chicago & Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds were active, $50,000 bringing 86¼. State bonds were quiet and steady.

The stock market was strong and higher in early dealings, and became weak at the second call, owing to rumors that a savings bank was in trouble, and that the relations between the Panama and Pacific Mail were not satisfactory. Towards the close the market advanced ½ to 2½ per cent. from the lowest point of the afternoon. The greatest advance was in Union Pacific, which recovered from 99½ to 101¾. Pacific Mail recovered from 36½ to 37¾. Lake Shore from 61½ to 61¾, and Ohios from 17 to 17½. Northwest shares were firm at 39½ to 39¾ for common and 56½ to 56¾ for preferred. St. Paul was firm at 36 for common and 60 for preferred. Western Union declined to 75¾. New York Central to 107, Rock Island to 103½, and Erie to 15½. Panama was weak and declined to 131, against 136 at the opening. The market closed dull and lower. The transactions aggregated 175,000 shares, of which 2,800 were Erie, 4,470 Lake Shore, 4,350 Northwestern, 6,650 Rock Island, 56,300 Pacific Mail, 5,550 St. Paul, 5,000 Ohios, 32,400 Western Union, 5,100 Union Pacific, and 3,760 Michigan Central.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121; do of '65, 116¾; do of '65, new, 117½; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 120½; new 5s, 117½; 10-40s registered, 117¾; do coupons, 119¾; currency 6s, 122¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, 6s, old, 41; do 6s, new, 42½; Virginia 6s old, 37; do new, 6s 38.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Adams Express, 102½; Fargo Express, 80½; American Express, 57½; U. S. Express, 61; New York Central, 61½; Erie, 18¾; do preferred, 31; Central Pacific bonds, 104; Union Pacific land grants, 101½; Union Pacific land grants, 101½; Union Pacific sinking fund bonds, 94½; Pacific Mail, 37½; Harlem, 133; do preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 57½; Panama, 30; Union Pacific stock, 71½; Lake Shore, 61½; St. Paul, 35½; do preferred, 68½; Fort Wayne, 98; Chicago & Alton, 100; do preferred, 106½; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 119½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 14½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12½; Mariposa, 9½; Mariposa preferred, 34; Illinois Central, 98½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern, 39½; do preferred, 56½; C. C. C. & I., 59½; New Jersey Central, 103½; Rock Island, 105¾; Wabash, 3; do preferred, 4½; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 19; Ohio & Mississippi, 17½; Indiana Central, 3½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 115½.

LONDON, January 8.—Consols: money, 93 9-16; account, 93 11-16; 5-20s of '65, 104½; 5-20s of 1867, 107½; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 97; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 29.

PARIS, January 8.—Rentes, 65@65¼f.

FRANKFORT, January 8.—New 5s, 99½.

Wool.

BOSTON, January 8.—Wool quiet; sales small; no material change; sales of X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 46a48c, the latter the extreme quotation; choice XXX fleeces 52a53c; Michigan 43a46c; X and No. 1 combing and delaine fleeces steady and firm at recent prices, 50a53c; washed 40a49¼c; unwashed but most desirable lots domestic combing still held at 45c; pulled wool in fair demand; sales at 40 super and X combing pulled in fair wool at 50a52½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 8, 1876.

The general merchandise market presents no new features—continuing dull, as they nearly always are at this particular time. Merchants, however, continue hopeful, and we think there is not much doubt but their expectations in regard to an improvement in business will be realized before long.

APPLES—The market continues very dull, with holders anxious to reduce their stock; $2,50a3 per barrel for common to fair, and $3,25a3,50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—70a75 per gallon.

BEANS—Navies still quotable at $1,20 1,25 per bushel; no mediums selling.

BUTTER—Prime to choice rolls, 24a26c. medium to good, 18a22c; common, 12a15c The arrivals continue large and the supply is steadily accummulating, hence prices are weak and drooping.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, 13½a14c; ditto New York, 14a14½c.

CRANBERRIES—The market is firmer, and prices are tending upward; we now quote at $11a13 per bbl., according to quality.

DRESSED HOGS—8a8½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 10a11c per lb for prime to choice quarters. Peaches, 12½a13c for halves.

EGGS—The market continues dull, and fresh, the supply of which is accumulating, cannot fairly be quoted above 25c.

FLOUR—We have to report a continued dull market, and prices are weak, with a drooping tendency. Spring wheat flours, $6,25 a6,50 for Wisconsins; $6,50a6,75 for Minnesotas; new red winters, $6,00a6,75; choice old, $6,90a7. Rye Flour, $5a5,25 per barrel. Buckwheat Flour, 3a3¼c per lb.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues dull and depressed, with every indication of a further decline in prices. The supply in sight is much larger than it has been for many years, and the short crop cry, which was so persistently kept up so long, is, to use a common phrase, about "played out." Refined Sugars reported firmer and slightly higher in first hands. Our New Orleans dispatch of yesterday, reported Sugar dull, and Molasses steady.

SUGAR.

Cut Loaf	12½	Standard B	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10¼
Powdered	11¾	Refined Yellows	9¾
Standard A	10¾	N. O. raw crop	8a9

COFFEE.

Fancy Rio	28	R. Rio, lb pkgs	23
Prime Rio	24½@25	R. Rio, loose	27¼
Good Rio	22 @23	Roasted Java	35
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.

Carolina	8	Rangoon	7

SYRUPS.

Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Low grade	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N. O. choice	61	N. O. strictly prime	62
N. O. prime	60	Demarara	60@65

GRAIN—The grain market continues dull, with no change during the week in the demand for, and prices are nominal, but without quotable change. New Penna. and Ohio red Wheat, $1,20a1,30 northwestern red, $1,35a 1,35. There is not much offering, and but little wanted. Sales of mixed Penna. and Ohio Oat at 39a41c; do. white 42a43c; demand continues light. New Shelled Corn, on track, 50a53c, according to quality and condition—the above figures will answer for new ear. Old Shelled Corn, quotable at 63a 65c, free in elevator, for prime yellow; the supply in this market is almost exhausted, but buyers generally are taking the new—refusing to pay the difference. Rye quiet and unchanged; 80a83c.

HAY—Baled continues dull, but unchanged; upland prairie, $12a13 timothy, 17a19 for baled to prime.

HOMINY—We note a steady demand at $4 per bbl in round lots and $4,25 in a small way

MILL FEED—Continues dull, but prices remain about as last quoted.

ONIONS—$1,25a1,50 per bbl.

POTATOES—The market is reported dull; prices weak but unchanged; prime Peach Blows, on track, 40a42c; Peerless, 35a40c.

PROVISIONS—In consequence of the recent sharp advance on hogs, the market for the product is firm, but trade continues dull, and there appears to be a lack of confidence in regard to the future, both on the part of packers, dealers, and speculators. The general opinion is that prices are too high, and will decline later in the season.

Hams—Extra S. C.		Do. half barrels	14
Do. 10 lb average	15	Lard, Ref. for pure	11
Shoulders, ex. S. C.	11	Do. in ½ bbls	—
Sides, ex. S. C.	15	Do. in buckets	—
Dried Beef, ham & sh'ld'r	12	Do. in 5 lb pails	14¾
Do. flank	15	Do. 3 lb pails	15
Beef Tongues, S. C.	25	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Pig Feet	6.75	Do. 3 lb pails	17¾
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do. 5 lb do	17
Rib Sides	12	Do. 6 lb do	17
Clear Rib Sides	13¾	Plain Sausage	9¾
Clear Sides	14	Carbon Oil	11
Mess Pork, per bbl	21.00	Cheese	14
Family Mess Pork	23.00	Pig's Feet, in kegs	—
Prime Mess Pork, short Cut	21.00	Do. do. ½ bbls	—
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13½	Do. do. bbls	—

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12a13c; live Chickens, 50a55c per pair; dressed Turkeys, 15a16c.

RAGS—Steady at 3c per pound for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow, city rendered, 10a10¼c; country do., 8½a9c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 8, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals during the week ending today were as follows: Cattle, 129 cars through and 215 cars of yard—344 cars in all; Hogs, 148 cars; Sheep, 67 cars. The receipts, both of Sheep and Cattle, were double those of the preceding, and there was a considerable increase in the run of Hogs also.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle was the largest we have had to record for several weeks—344 cars, but with a reduction of about 25c per cwt in prices trade was active, and notwithstanding the large offerings—214 cars, there were but few left over unsold. There was an increased attendance of buyers from the east, nearly all of whom brought freely; Philadelphia buyers alone bought 118 cars; and the purchases on New York account were also large—53 cars, and there were 3 cars bought to go to Trenton, New Jersey, the first shipment made to that point for a long time. Considering the largely increased offerings, coming right on the heels of the holiday season, together with the unlimited stagnation in general business, the market was all that could reasonably have been expected; the sales—3,050 head—were the largest for several weeks.

The highest price paid was 6 1-2 for two cars of choice 1,500 Ohio steers. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: extra 1,400a1,500 lbs steers, $6,25a6,50; prime 1,200a 1,300 lbs steers, $5,50a6; good 1,000a1,100 lbs, 4¾a5 1-4c. Stockers and feeders, 3a4c.

HOGS.

The market from Monday up until Friday was firm, and ruled in sellers favor; the supply being scarcely equal to the demand, prices were steadily advanced until yesterday, when, under the influence of increased receipts and weaker weather, there was an easier feeling, without, however, any quotable decline. To-day trade opened tame, with a full supply, and prices dropped 10a15 cents per cwt., with indications at this writing that there will be a still further drop on Monday. Philadelphia hogs sold yesterday at 8,10a8,15, while to day 8,05 was the highest price, but it subsequently 7,90; quotations may be given at 7,80a7,90. Yorkers also lower; sold this morning from 7,55 to 7,70, as to quality.

SHEEP.

The supply was double that of the preceding week, and with only a moderate demand, the market was slow, and prices declined 20 to 25c per cwt. Fancy 120a130 lb. sheep quotable at 6,25a6,50 cents; prime 90a100 lbs., 5,40a5,60c; good 80a85 lbs, 5a5,25; fair 70a80 lbs., 4½a4¾c; common 70a75 lbs., 3,50a4c. Our New York dispatch, of yesterday, reported that market better.

EXPORTING CATTLE TO LIVERPOOL.

The results of the recent shipments of beef from this city to Liverpool are encouraging, and the parties here interested in the speculation are satisfied that a considerable portion of the cattle sent here during the next few months may be profitably used to supply the markets of London with beef. The 42 tons of American beef sold in the Smithfield Market, London, last week, at an average of 6d per lb., or about 12¾c per lb. our money, could not have been sold in this market on the same day for more than 8c per lb. Prime beef sold in London, by the carcass, on the 28th December last, at 8d per lb, and middling do at 6a6½d., so that the American beef was rated as about medium grade. It reached the Smithfield market the day before Christmas Day, and, as the markets were closed on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, could not be offered before Tuesday, December the 28th, when it was quickly sold, as reported, at an average of 6d per lb.—*N. Y. World.*

Chicago Seed Market.

An unusually quiet day was passed in this market, but values for the different kinds remain without any important change. The offerings of timothy were slightly in excess of the inquiry, and a little weaker feeling was developed, but prices were unchanged. Sales ranged at $2,30a2,40 for good to prime. There was some inquiry for both clover and flax, but the market was bare of offerings and no sales in consequence were reported. Quotable at $7a7,25 for the former and $1,20a 1,45 for the latter, according to quality. Light sales of prime Hungarian and millet were reported at 50c. Buckwheat remains nominally at 60a70c.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Dilworth, P. & Co rails	6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Byers McC & Co. m	1

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. m	12	R. Carlin. m	1
Zug & Co. m	1	Lewis O. & P. m	3
Total			17

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Reese G. & W. & S.			1

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Soho Furnace o	3	S. B. & Co o	10
Isabella Fur. o	4	Lucy Furnace o	1
Zug & Co. m	3		
Total			21

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 8, 1875.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market, both for the raw article as well as the product, has stiffened up considerably during the past week, and there has been a sharp advance established in prices, although it eased up somewhat yesterday. However, trade is far from being satisfactory, as the raw article has appreciated as much, if not more, than the product, so that the refiner is in reality but little, if any, better off than he was prior to the advance; of course, those who have a good stock of crude, purchased before the upward movement set in, will be enabled to realize a very fair margin for profit, but refined could not be sold to-day and the crude bought for to make it, except at a loss. It is claimed that a combination exists, similar in many respects, to the one attempted about a year ago; that refiners in Cleveland, Parkersburg on the Creek here, and elsewhere are in it, and it is also alleged that the railroads are co-operating with it. Under this arrangement, it is said, the Pittsburgh and Connellsville, now controlled by the B. & O. Co. is to receive as its share of the business 80,000 barrels of refined oil per month, which will have to be furnished by Pittsburgh and Parkersburg; the allotment to the Penna. Railroad, we have not heard stated. Whether the rumors, above noted, are correct or not we cannot say, but the indications are that a movement of this character is on foot, and there is a very determined hostility agaInst it by those refiners who are not in the "ring." It is said that those refiners in the "ring" are getting greater drawbacks than those outside of it, and that, as a consequence, the latter are unable to compete with the former. We may be mistaken, but we are impressed with the belief that the true policy of railroad managers is not to give one refiner an advantage over another—have the same rates for all, and treat all alike.

CRUDE.

The market for Crude was easier to-day and, as compared with yesterday, prices have still further declined; immediate shipment was quoted at $1,85, and United certificates at $1,87½ bid and $1,88¼ asked, a decline of about 3c per bbl.

REFINED.

Was very quiet, and prices slightly off—Philadelphia delivery quoted at 13¾a13¾c; Baltimore, 13¾c; on cars here, 10¼a10¾c.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts of Crude during the past week, 2,600 bbls.; same time, 1874, 12,179 bbls.; shipments refined during the week, 664 barrels; same time, 1875, 5,373 bbls. As will be seen, business is considerably behind the corresponding time last year.

OIL BARRELS.

The market is firmer, but there is little or nothing doing in consequence of buyers and sellers being unable to come together; buyers are bidding $1,15, while sellers are asking $1,20a$1,30 for city make; countries quotable at $1,05a1,10.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
G. M. Robinson	J. F. Bentel	74

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	Geo Pohl	350
J. A. McKee & S.	J. S. Davis	600
Lockart & P.	Warden, F. & Co	48
Total		998

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 8, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring 96¼c spot; 96¾c bid February; 97¾c March; $1,04 bid May; No. 3 Chicago spring 78¾c; rejected 64½c. Corn in fair demand and prices higher; No. 2 43¾c spot; 43c February; 45¾c bid May. Oats dull; No. 2 30½c spot; 30¾c February. Rye dull. Barley steady and firm at 79½c spot.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs active, but a shade lower; $8a8,10. Pork unsettled, but generally higher; $19,25 spot; $19,42½a $19,45 February. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; $12,32½a12,35 spot; $12,42½a 12,45 February. Bulk meats firm, but a shade lower; 7, 10, 10¼a10¾c.

WHISKY—$1,09.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Flour firm; better export demand; moderate home trade inquiry; receipts 19,000 barrels; superfine State and western $4,25a4,65; good choice do $4,80a5,35; common to good extra $5,40a 5,90; white wheat extra $6,95a7,75; St. Louis $5,25a9,00; Minnesota patent process extra good to prime $6,50a7,75; choice to double extra $7,30a9,00. Rye flour steady at $4,25a5,40. Corn meal heavy; western 83a3,30. Wheat 1c better; good export inquiry and fair milling demand; receipts 27,000 bushels; No. 2 Minnesota $1,22; white State $1,50; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,22; No 3 do $1,06a1,08; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,22; No. 3 do $1,08a1,09½; winter red western $1,20a 1,30; No. 1 spring $1,31a1,34; rejected spring 93ca$1,05; ungraded do $1a1,16. Rye firm; western 88a90c; State choice 97c; Canada in bond 90c. Malt steady; 2-rowed State $1,10; Canada West $1,30. Corn firm and in fair demand in export and home trade; receipts 36,000 bushels; mixed no grade 58a59c; mixed and yellow graded 67a67½c; old western mixed and yellow stores and afloat 72a73c; low mixed graded 66½c. Oats steady and in fair demand; receipts 13,000 bushels; mixed western and State 45a49c; white western do 46a52c. Hay: fair demand and firm; shipping $60a65 per ton; eastern and western New York State 10a15c; California 17a20c. Rio coffee quiet, but firm; cargoes at 19¼a19¾c gold; jobbing 19 1-4a20c gold. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8a8 1-4c; prime 8¾c; refined quiet; 10a10 3-4c. Molasses: New Orleans steady; jobbing 50a 60c; Rio quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet but steady; crude 7¾a7¾c; refined 13 1-2a13¾c; cases 17 1-2a19 1-2c; naptha 8 3-4a9c. Tallow steady; 9 3-8a9 5-8c. Strained rosin dull; $1,65a1,75. Spirits turpentine easier; 38 1-2a39c. Eggs unchanged. Pork steady; new mess $19,87½ after February $20,80; March $20,90. Dressed hogs: western 8¼a9c. Beef quiet. Cut meats: western quiet; middles quiet; western long clear middles 10¾c; city do 11c. Lard firmer; prime steam 12 9-16a12 15-16c; February 13½c; March 13 1-4a13 5-16c. Butter: prime unchanged; others heavy and irregular; western 16a25c; State 23a 31c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky dull at $1,12. Leather quiet; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights 24a27c; California do 23a 26½c. Wool quiet and unchanged.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet, but steady; Ingot Lake quiet and scarcely so firm at 23 1-8a23 1-4c. Pig iron: No. 1 Scotch quiet but steady at $29,50a33; American do all at $18a24; Russia sheeting 12a12 1-4c; gold Nails firm; cut $2,90a3,00; clinch $4,50a5,50; horseshoe No. 2 20a26c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 8.—Cotton: lower grades have declined; middlings 12 7-16c; low middlings 11 15-16c; good ordinary 10 3-32c. Flour quiet and unchanged; only local demand. Wheat: buyers and sellers apart on No. 2 red fall; otherwise market strong and higher; No. 2 red fall $1,60 asked; $1,42 bid; $1,40 bid January; sales at $1,58a1,60 February; No. 3 red fall $1,31 bid. Corn: active but unchanged. No. 2 mixed 38¾a39¼c cash; 39c January. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 35c cash; 34½c bid January. Rye quiet at 65c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork nominally unchanged at $19,75. Lard firm at 12¾c. Bulk meats: stronger feeling; held higher; 7a10a10¾c bid country points; held ¼c higher here for cured meats. Bacon firm and unchanged. Green meats stronger; fraction better; 7a10a10½c and 10¼a10¾c. Hams in pickle 11a14c average up country. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1,08.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.—Flour dull; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family extras $5,37½a6,37 1-2; State, Ohio and Indiana $5,75a6,75; high grades $7,25a8,50. Wheat inactive; Pennsylvania red $1,35a 1,38; western do $1,05; white $1,45a1,50. Rye 88c. Corn: prime new in request; damp yellow 58a62c for new; do old 65a66c; white 60c. Oats inactive; white 45a50c; mixed 42 1-2a45c. Whisky: western $1,12. Clover seed 11 1-2a12 1-4c. Flax seed $1,60 a1,65. Timothy nominally unchanged. Mess pork quiet at $21,50a22. Beef inactive; quiet at 20a22c; smoked do 15a15 1-2c; pickled do 12a12 1-4c. Buttor quiet; New York, State and Bradford county extras 33a34c; Smithfield 34a35c; western extra 28a29c; firsts 25 a26c. Cheese steady; New York State 12 3-4 13 3-4c; western 12 1-2a13c. Eggs weak; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 30a31c; western do 29c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—Corn meal dull at $2,60a2,60. Bran: supply fair, but dull; 80a85c. Hay dull; plenty offering; sales of prime at $19a21. Dry salt meats quoted nominally; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 10¼c; clear sides 10¾c. Bacon: little demand; no shoulders in first hands; clear rib sides nominally 12¾c; clear 12¾a 13c. Hams dull; choice sugar cured 14¾c. Coffee in fair demand; ordinary to low fair 17¾a17¾c; fair 18a18¾c; good to prime 18¾a19¼c. Whisky: rectified light supply; demand fair; Louisiana and western $1,12a1,13. Other articles unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red $1,38; others unchanged. Corn: new western mixed 65¾c. Oats firm; western mixed 42¾a44c; white western 45a47c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm; new mess pork, jobbing 21c. Lard: steady, unchanged and dull. Butter dull and heavy. Whisky dul and weak at $1,11¾a1,12. Petroleum easier but not quotably lower. Coffee dull; cargoes 16a16¾a19c; jobbing 16¾ a20c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 8.—Cotton quiet at 12¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1,25a1,36. Corn steady at 45a46c. Oats quiet at 35a 41c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye firm and unchanged. Pork steady and in moderate demand at $20,00. Lard: demand fair and market firm; steam 12¾c; kettle 13a13½c. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Butter: demand fair and market firm at $1,13.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 8.—Flour steady; western superfine $4a4,50; common extras $4,75a5,50; Minnesota do $5,50a6,75; Wisconsin $5,25a6; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a8,25; St. Louis $6,50a9; fancy Minnesota $7,75a9,25; Illinois $6,25a 8,25. Corn quiet but firm; mixed and yellow 65a68c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No 2 mixed and white 48a53c; No 1 do 56a 57c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 8.—Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 white Wabash $1,32 1-2; No. 3 $1,29 1-2; No. 1 white Michigan $1,25; amber Michigan $1,21 1-2; No. 3 red $1,03 1-2. Corn in fair demand and market firm; high mixed spot and seller January 51 1-2c; low mixed 48c; no grade 44c; damaged 39c. Oats dull and unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 8.—Cotton quiet at 12¾a12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1,05a1,15. Corn dull at 44a 45c. Oats steady at 33a41c. Rye quiet and firm. Pork irregular, $21,50. Bulk meats partly cured 8¾a10¾a11¼c. Sugar cured hams 13½c. Lard dull at 13a13¼c. Whisky steady and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 8.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c; sales 1,600 bales; receipts 1,500; shipments 1,860. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,52a1,57. Oats quiet at 50a55c. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard dull at 13a14¼c. Bulk meats 6¾a8¾a10¾a 11¼c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,09; hard $1,11 1-2; No. 2 98c; No. 3 83c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 46c. Oats steady; No. 2 31 1-2c. Barley quiet and firm; No. 2 59c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1 69c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 8.—Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee club $1,38; extra white Michigan $1,53. Corn quiet; new western mixed 68c; old do 70c. Barley nominally unchanged.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, January 8.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 6¾d; middling Orleans 7¼d; sales 6,000 bales. Lard 38s. Mess pork 81½s.

Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, January 8.—Hogs firm and unchanged; little doing owing to light receipts; common shippers $6,50a 6,60; Yorkers offered at $7; packing $6,75a,715; extra $7,25. Cattle steady with fair demand for butchers grades and some transactions for inferior; fair to good native shipping steers $4,25a5,25; good to choice native cows $3,25a3,75; pony steers $3,75a 4,25; native stockers $2,60a3.

CINCINNATI, January 8.—Cattle: receipts 900; market nominal; prices unchanged; shipments 1,540 head. Hogs: receipts 17,000; opened inactive and a shade higher; closed rather easier but fairly active; packers $6,90a7,25; bacon $7,20a7,25; Philadelphias $7,50; shipments 3,400. Sheep: receipts 1,100; good demand at ¼a½c higher; choice $5,25a5,50; good $4,25a5,87½; common $3,75a4.

CINCINNATI, January 8.—Hogs dull; common to good light $6,75a7,15; fair to good packing $7,20a7,45; choice heavy $7,45.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 8.—Hogs unchanged.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Cotton dull at 13 5-16a13¼c; futures closed weak: January 13 1-32a13 1-16c; February 13 9-32; March 13½ a13 17-32; April 13¾; May 13 15-16a13 31-32; June 14 5-32; July 14 5-16a14 11-32; August 14 7-16a14 1-2c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—Cotton demand good; sales 10,300 bales; better qualities, stronger; lower grades irregular; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 10a10¼c; low middling to strict low middling 11¾a 11 3-4c; middling to strict middling 12¾a 12¾c; good middling to middling fair 13¾a 14c. Receipts: net 3,580; gross 4,342; no exports; stock 269,342.

MOBILE, January 8.—Middling 12¼c and quiet; net receipts 3,856, gross 3,864; exports: coast 584; sales 2,000.

SAVANNAH, January 8.—Quiet; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 1,989; gross 2,003; exports to Great Britain 3,182; sales 1,557.

GALVESTON, January 8.—Middlings 12¾c; net receipts 3,836; gross 3,805; exports to Great Britain 2,901; to channel 1,933; coast 2,032; sales 650.

CHARLESTON, January 8.—Firmer; middlings 13c; net receipts 1,851; exports to continent 2,000; sales 1,200.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The trade movement in domestic goods continued slow, and imported fabrics very dull. Plaid prints in medium colorings and shirtings were more freely taken by western and southern jobbers. Brown sheetings ruled firm. Cheviots were rather more active. Woolen goods remained quiet, except fancy cassimeres, which were in fair request.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—1 box drugs, J. Henderson & Bro; 45 tubs shakers, W. & J. Hays & Son; 2 bbls tallow, 9 kegs lard, 1 bbl eggs, E. Fox & Co; 1 sack potatoes, C. Yeager; 4 hf a bbls, Spencer, McK; 1 keg washers, Standard Nut Co; 3 empty kegs, Spencer, McK & Co; 7 bxs iron seats, Hare & Bro; 3 sks potatoes, J. Keenan; 20 emt a casks, Spencer, McK & Co; 1 parlor stove, A. Bradley & Co; 5 tubs butter, Head, C. & Co; 10 emt oil bbls, Spencer, McK & T; 80 bbls g s hides, John G. Brant; 4 emt a bbls, Spencer, McK. & Co; 1 half bbl molasses, D. Taylor; 75 sks c meal, 9 barrels flour, J. Wilson & Son; 3 emt a bbls, Pier, D. & Co; 26 bales hides, J. Callery & Co; 10 bbls crackers, Voigt, M. & Co; 4 bbls s steel, Reese, G. & W; 43 bales cotton, Kennedy, C. & Co; 1 bx castings Spratt, & Co; 2 bxs g ware, J. L. Dawes, Son & Co; 1 car cats, D. G. Stewart & Co; 1 bx castings, Eclipse Sewing Machine Co; 9 hf a casks, Spencer, McK. & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—12 cars coal,

HOME NEWS.

Iron City College,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.
Open day and evening. Students can enter at any time. For terms call on or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M. Principal.

Stolen Goods Recovered.

About two months ago a double set of harness was stolen from the barn of Wm. Egger of Upper St. Clair township. Up to the time of Mr. Egger's death, about two weeks ago, no clue to the lost harness could be discovered, but on Saturday Mr. J. H. Robb, executor of the Egger estate, by the aid of the man who made the harness was able to identify it among a lot of goods at the Mayor's office, stolen recently in the rural districts near the city, and recovered by the police.

In a Serious Condition.

On Friday night Reuble, the man who was stabbed in the neck at the Allegheny stock yards, on the night before New Years, cause very near bleeding to death. While asleep he turned his head, which caused the wound to break open again, and he bled very profusely. The physicians were summoned and considerable difficulty to stop the bleeding. His condition, through the loss of blood, has been reduced very much.

Arrested for Violation of the Revenue Laws.

On Saturday Robert McCready, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, made an information before United States Commissioner McCandless, charging J. S. Wescott of the South Side, with selling leaf tobacco without having paid the special license tax. The defendant was arrested, waived a hearing, and gave bail for his appearance at the next May term of the United States District Court.

Body Found.

The body of J. H. Baker, who was drowned off a steamboat near the Smithfield street bridge about six weeks ago, was found yesterday among some boats lying at the foot of Liberty street. The Coroner was notified and took the body in charge, removing it to Williams' undertaking establishment on Fifth avenue. A brother of the deceased came down from Port Perry and identified the body. The man had his initials pricked in one arm with India ink. The inquest will be held to-day.

A. J. Nellis & Co. Go Into Bankruptcy.

A. J. Nellis, the surviving partner of the firm of A. J. Nellis & Co., on Saturday, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of that firm in bankruptcy. The firm was composed of A. J. Nellis and John Crawford, now dead, and was engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements. The assets, which consist largely of outstanding accounts, amount to about $122,000, and the liabilities do not much exceed that amount. The largest creditors are Lindsay & McCutcheon, $22,513.22, estate of John Crawford, deceased, $15,000 and Iron City Bank of Pittsburgh $8,600. Ten other firms are creditors for sums ranging from $1,000 to $6,821.49.

Old Boreas.

After the severe and protracted rain of yesterday old Boreas emerged from his ice palace in the Arctic, and gave us an unmistakable example of what he can do when he takes a notion. Signs swayed and creaked, and groaned, and crashed to the pavements, making pedestrianism neither a safe nor pleasant occupation, and the whistling and moaning of the wind around the corners was exceedingly suggestive of the fact that a bright fire and cosy room were far preferable to outside reconnoitering. No serious damage has been reported yet, but is likely some was done, as the gale was so strong that a gas pipe in front of the A. & P. Telegraph office, on Wood street, was literally twisted off.

Charity Fair.

A number of citizens residing in the lower part of Allegheny city have formed an organization, with Mr. T. D. Casey as President and Treasurer, and W. J. Murphy as Secretary, for the purpose of relieving the distressed poor, of whom there are many in that neighborhood. A charity fair was opened on the 5th instant, at Diedrich's Hall, corner of Washington and Beaver avenues, to continue four weeks. The ladies have taken hold of the work and make a fine display on their tables. The proceeds and all contributions will be distributed by committees, judiciously, and without regard to race, color, or religious belief. Citizens should liberally patronize the charitable enterprise.

A Probably Fatal Blow.

On Friday evening a couple of darkies in Temperanceville, named James Brown and John Williams, got into an altercation, which resulted in Brown striking William over the head with a shovel, rendering him insensible, and inflicting injuries that may prove fatal. Dr. Stevenson was called in to attend the wounded man, and discovering his critical condition, sent word to the Sixth ward station house, requesting Brown to be held to await the result of William's injuries. This was the first intimation of the affair that the police had received, and Officer Donahue was sent out to look up the case. He found Brown, and on Saturday morning he made an information against him before Mayor McCarthy, charging him with felonious assault and battery, and he was committed for a hearing next Saturday.

Patents Granted.

The following is the list of patents issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending December 21st, 1875, and furnished for the GAZETTE by W. C. Berringer, Solicitor of Patents, 116, Smithfield street:

Nail Separator—Isaac N. Bumbaugh, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed Oct. 25th, 1875.

Joints and Couplings for Tubes—George Matthewson, McKeesport, Pa. Filed Sept. 20, 1875.

Horse Detaching Apparatus—James H. O'Brien, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed Sept. 18th, 1875.

Glass Furnaces—J. Nicholson, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed April 5th, 1875.

Steam Fixtures—Samuel Hittenbener, Beaver Valley. Filed Oct. 12th, 1875.

Car Couplings, Jos. W. Klinger, Daniel Bolender and Samuel E. Stern, Beavertown, Pa. Filed March 13th, 1875.

Tube Fastenings—W. McKee, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed July 28th, 1875.

Coverings for Steam Boilers and Pipes—John C. Reed, Millvale, Assignor of one-half his right to Wm. Yeagle and Andrew Johnston, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed Oct. 15th, 1875.

MORE BURGLARIES IN ALLEGHENY.

The Operations of the Night Prowlers —Houses and Stores Broken Into Indiscriminately.

Allegheny seems to be the paradise for burglars and thieves. The operations of the night prowlers in our sister city have been quite vigorous of late, and this morning we have an additional number of depredations to record.

As on every hour on Saturday morning George Keller's confectionery at the corner of Federal street and Margaret alley, was entered by burglars and about $15 stolen from the money drawer. They also succeeded in getting a couple of rings and some other jewelry. Early on Sunday night the drug store at the corner of Washington avenue and Fremont street, was entered by burglars breaking open the front door and a box of cigars carried off.

On Sunday night the residence of Mrs. Copeland, at the corner of Jackson and Buena Vista streets was entered by thieves during her absence and a thorough search made for valuables. They carried off a shawl, a revolver, a pair of silver spectacles, and some other articles. On Saturday evening about ten o'clock the house at the corner of Juniata and Fulton Streets was entered, by forcing open a window and a box of jewelry, and a silver pitcher stolen. At an early hour yesterday morning some person broke the glass in the show window of Wm. Mahaffey's clothing store on Federal street near Larock street and stole two vests and a pair of pants.

GEN. CRAWFORD.

An Interesting Letter from Turkey.

We had the pleasure of perusing a long and highly interesting letter from Gen. S. W. Crawford to Col. W. L. Foulk, of the Pennsylvania, Ohio & West Virginia Press Association.

Gen. Crawford, it will be remembered, was connected with the early history of the late rebellion, was on duty at Fort Sumpter at the time it was fired upon. His military history throughout the war is well known to almost every person of any station, and is military men in the country, particularly in Pennsylvania. He commanded the Pennsylvania Reserves, &c., &c. He is on duty for the Government, which requires his presence over a large scope of territory of Europe. His letter was written in Constantinople, Turkey, and bears the date of the 5th ult. It affords us pleasure to learn of the warm reception he met with at all points. He visited Denmark, Russia, (where he was present at the fetes to the King of Sweden,) Norway and Sweden; thence to Brittany, through Germany to Vienna and down the Danube to the Turkish frontier; thence by rail to various other points of interest until reaching Constantinople, in Turkey. He intends visiting Egypt and Syria as well as other places on the Continent before returning. He met with Mr. George Smith, the celebrated Assyriologist, waiting at Constantinople for a firman from the Turkish Government to enable him to go on with his excavations at Nineveh, and in all probability the General will accompany him. General Crawford speaks of his great improvement in health and hopes to be entirely cured. His military spirit still accompanies him. He was present at a review of 35,000 Russian troops, also about 25,000 French troops at Paris.

It will certainly gratify his many warm friends to hear this, and that after so cordial a reception by the crowned heads of Europe, and a contrast with their military and that of our own country, he will be as cordially received by his countrymen on his return in the spring.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

United States District Court.
(Before Judge McCandless).

John Sheedy, bankrupt. Argument upon the objections filed to the confirmation of certain real estate. Decision reversed.

Heiss, Noble & Co., bankrupts, city. Confirmation meeting of the creditors ordered for the 20th inst.

George Wincher, bankrupt. Petition of Wm. C. Dodds for payment of certain rent presented, and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Henry Otto, bankrupt. Petition of D. T. Watson filed, and order made allowing him to proceed with writ of *fieri facias* and sell the property mentioned, the purchaser to receive title free and discharged of all claims, upon order of petition to be given to Sol. Schoyer, Esq.

Marion R. Colvin, bankrupt, was discharged from bankruptcy.

Chas. W. Bingham, Venango county, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Woodruff.

United States vs. John McCloskey. Action to recover penalties for violations of steamboat laws. Rule granted on plaintiff to show cause why the judgment recently obtained should not be opened.

IN ADMIRALTY.

John and Adams vs. the steamer "Storm." The owners of the steam tug "Wild Rose" allowed to intervene for their claim.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. et al. vs. the freight steamer "Tom Rees." The clerk ordered to pay Proctor for J. Willard Grubbs, an intervening libellant, fees due Proctor, and the balance to George J. Whitney, assignee in bankruptcy of said Grubbs.

Orphans' Court.
(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Martha F. McLain *nee* Leggit. Petition for rule on Giles S. Bates to pay order, &c. Granted, returnable 23d inst.

Estate of Wm. Phillips, deceased. Administrator granted permission to mortgage decedent's interest in firm property of Lyon, Shorb & Co.

Harriet A. Patterson, minor. Report of sale by J. O. Brown, guardian of interest of ward in real estate, presented and confirmed.

Estate of Wm. McKinney, deceased; in partition. Agreement of respondents to rule filed. Answers and objections withdrawn. Decree made awarding inquest to make partition as prayed for.

Estates of Alex. Speer, dec'd; Peter Minert, dec'd; Edward McGraw, dec'd; Philip Babinger, dec'd; Bernard Zinkard, dec'd; widows' appraisements presented and approved.

Estate of Andrew and Alsey Beggs, dec'd. Opinion of Court filed, allowing the sale by the executors of the real estate, confirming the right of Alsey to make what disposition she desired of the property, and stating that the questions in regard to distribution do not arise here, but will come up under further proceedings.

Estate of Adam Hartman, dec'd. Former decree of distribution opened, and new schedule of distribution made.

Estate of Conrad Goldstrom, deceased. Administratrix allowed to raise money upon real estate by another mortgage.

Estate of John Douglass, deceased. Return to order of sale presented, and report confirmed *nisi*.

Anna W. and Mary E. Lucas. Bond of guardian presented and approved.

Minor children of Albert L. Ensell, deceased. Appointment of John Hays as guardian set aside and vacated, and N. W. Snyder appointed guardian.

Estate of Charles Pickering, deceased. Report of sale presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Estate of Christians Jaggi. Same action.

Catherine Nelson vs. Jas. P. Gibbs appointed guardian; bond filed and approved.

Martha Scully. James K. P. Duff appointed guardian; bond filed and approved.

William Breneman. Sarah Folkes appointed guardian; bond filed and approved.

Criminal Court.
(Before Judge Sterrett.)

Saturday was sentence day in this Court. The following sentences were recorded:

Otto Forstige, convicted of larceny, on oath of John McChesney, was fined 6¼ cents and sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

On charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods the defendant was sentenced to the Penitentiary for terms amounting to ten years and six months, making in all eleven years and six months, one of the sentences being concurrent. This is one of the parties who committed various depredations in the country districts about the middle of last month.

Gustav Gobelein, Forstige's pal, convicted of horse stealing, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years and eleven months.

George W. Groves, who had pleaded guilty to three indictments for selling lottery tickets, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo imprisonment in the Work House for one year on each indictment, the sentences being concurrent.

James Goodrich, who pleaded *nolo contendere* to the charge of assault and battery with intent to steal from the person, on oath of Frank stone, was sent to the Work House for eighteen months.

Martin Malooley, convicted of horse stealing, on oath of William Johnston, but recommended to the mercy of the Court, was sentenced to the Work House fifteen months.

A. H. Holmes, who pleaded *nolo contendere* to the charge of embezzlement by an officer of a corporation, was sentenced to the Work House six months.

Patrick Curtain, convicted of larceny on oath of J. H. Whittaker, was sent to the Work House sixty days.

Miss Sarah Jones, convicted on oath of W. B. Ross, of selling liquor on Sunday, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200.

C. C. Shuli, convicted of selling liquor on Sunday on oath of the same prosecutor, was fined one dollar and costs.

Louis Kim, convicted of larceny, but recommended to the mercy of the Court, was sentenced ten days to the County Jail.

Thomas Forgden, who pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny, was sent to the Work House for ninety days.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

John Davis.	John Wallace.
Isaac Silverman,	Croft & Phillips,
John Sullivan,	Frank Hood.
Pat. Beatty,	Jennie West,
Wm. White,	Edward Irwin,
Conrad Sontag,	John Simon,
Fred. Sieur,	Philip Morris,
T. J. Taylor, (2)	Kate Beatty,
Mary Pryor,	Wm. Hart.
J. Young et al.	James M. Cord,
James Gradley,	Edward Henle,
	Mary Bishop.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.
(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of W. A. Humberger to Wm. A. Sipe. Assignee's report presented and confirmed *nisi*.

James B. Hill vs. Knowlson et al. Motion and reasons for new trial, *ex parte* plaintiff.

George Peterman vs. The Lawrenceville & Evergreen Passenger Railway Company. Same action.

Joseph Taylor, of Westmoreland county, appointed committee of Samuel B. Lauffer, lunatic.

Sarah E. Castor, by her next friend, vs. William M. Castor. Subpœna in divorce awarded.

McClintock & Co. vs. G. W. Spencer. Motion and reasons for new trial; *ex parte* defendant.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Benjamin Cohen. Auditor's report presented and confirmed *nisi*.

McDonough & Ferrell vs. James Allen. Judgment against defendant in default, and writ of possession awarded.

Lizzie A. Wilt, by her next friend, vs. William M. Wilt. Subpœna in divorce awarded.

In the case of Adams vs. Gordon, the exceptions to the acknowledgment of Sheriff's deed, were sustained and sale was set aside.

In the case of Ellen Bunton by her next friend, vs. William Bunton, Jr., August E. Weger was appointed Commissioner.

The Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine and School of Anatomy, was granted a charter of incorporation.

Trial List for To-day

People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Wm. Hageman.
Same vs. Giler.
Same vs. Bruder.
Same vs. Slowinski.
Same vs. Herts.
Same vs. Hammond et al. (2).
Same vs. Matthews.
Same vs. Hensel.
Same vs. Bromder.
Same vs. Harrison.
Same vs. Phillips.
Same vs. McKelvy.
Same vs. Somers.
Same vs. Walsh et al.
Same vs. Zoeller.
Same vs. Siegal.
Same vs. Miller.
Same vs. Hamilton et al.
Same vs. Nickel.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.
(Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.)

Lushbe Bros. vs. Wemecke. Judgment against garnishees in default.

Robert Dill was discharged from the House of Refuge on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Considerable routine business was transacted in this Court on Saturday.

Trial List for To-day.

Goldsmith Bros. vs. Jones & Duff.
City of Allegheny vs. Robinson's estate.
Grogan vs. City of Allegheny.
Brown vs. Granger.
Roebuck vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railway Co.
Kaya vs. Hutchinson.
Rippert vs. Crown.
Wheeler vs. Loyalhanna Coal and Coke Co.
Whenham vs. McPhillamy.
City of Allegheny vs. Johnston.
Same vs. Crawford.
McHenry & Son vs. Tenth Ward Bank.

Court Brevities.

A SUIT in ejectment was commenced in the Common Pleas No. 2 on Saturday, by Mary Ellen Parke against Joseph Marshall et ux. to obtain possession of a lot in the Eighth ward.

A *habeas corpus* was issued on Saturday, by Judge Sterrett, commanding Superintendent Cordin to produce in Court tomorrow the body of James Murphy *alias* Johnson, now confined in the Work House on a charge of barratry.

In sentencing the man Groves, on Saturday, for selling lottery tickets, Judge Sterritt took occasion to make some very severe remarks about the papers who publish advertisements of lotteries, claiming that they are as bad as the men who sell the tickets.

On Saturday a bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas No. 2 by Messrs. A. M. Brown and Miller & McBride on behalf of Frederick Beckert et al., against the City of Allegheny and others. The Court is asked to restrain the defendant from entering liens against complainant for assessments for grading, paving and improving the Troy Hill road.

UNDER the new liquor law the fines imposed for violations of the act may be awarded to either the city or county treasury at the discretion of the imposing Justice. Under this law Judge Sterrett has decided to award all fines for violations in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City to the treasury of the city in which the offence was committed, and all fines outside of the city to the county treasury.

A CASE of considerable importance, in which John Dippold & Sons, of this city, were plaintiffs, and the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company were the defendants, was decided in the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county last week. The action was to recover for damages done plaintiffs' coal lands in Washington county, besides destroying houses and improvements by the construction of the road through the land. The defense was that the plaintiffs derived sufficient benefits from the proximity of the road to make up for damage done. The trial occupied five weeks and resulted in a verdict for plaintiffs for $15,000.

MESSRS. A. M. BROWN AND GEO. P. HAMILTON, attorneys for respondent, on Saturday filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 the answer of Treasurer Kilgore to the rule upon him to show cause why a writ of *quo warrato* should not be issued against him to show why he should not turn over the office to James G. Gray, Treasurer elect. The respondent denies that Mr. Murray was legally elected, because, first, the alleged election was unauthorized by law; and, second, before and at the time of the election, and until the first Monday of January, 1876, Mr. Murray was a County Commissioner, and until the first Monday of January, 1877, will be ineligible to election as County Treasurer. Respondent further claims that by virtue of his own election and commission and the Constitution and laws of the State, he is entitled to hold the office until the first Monday of January, 1877, and until his successor be duly qualified. The rule was made absolute, without prejudice to respondent, and a hearing fixed for the 21st inst.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

—Allegheny Councils meet to-morrow evening to elect city officers.

—The rain last evening helped the Street Commissioners in their work.

—The Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. will convene in this city on Tuesday.

—The bidding for the city money will be lively to-day by our banking institutions.

—Pittsburgh Councils will hold a meeting this afternoon, when the officers for the ensuing term will be elected.

—D. Appleton & Co., the well-known New York publishers, on our first page today announce several new publications.

—Another reduction of fifteen to twenty per cent, with the heaters and rollers of the American Iron Works is to take place to-day.

—Saturday morning George Tate, aged twelve years, had his foot cut off while attempting to get on a morning train at the Union Depot.

—The scarlet fever is prevailing to a considerable extent on Troy Hill. There were three deaths from this disease in that district yesterday.

—Murray is embalmed and stowed away on the second floor of a South Side banking house. He will be dissected some time during this week.

—On Friday Daniel Downer was charged before Alderman C. D. Smith, of Allegheny, with giving utterance to a worthless check upon the Diamond bank of this city.

—The members of the Tradesmens' Industrial Institute will meet to-day to hear the report of the committee appointed to investigate the alleged irregularities of the election for directors, held several weeks ago.

—Burglars escaped from the store of J. G. Ray, at 274 Fifth avenue, with forty dollars worth of cigars and tobacco, on Friday night. The same gang stole a lot of tools from Barnett's plumbing shop, 234 Fifth avenue, on the same night.

—The rural districts are infested with poultry thieves. Some of the coops are provided with burglar alarms, and after the thieves steal the chickens they sound the alarm to let the owner of the chickens know that they are around attending to business.

—The body of August Ahlbright, who was supposed to have been murdered and his body burned in a coke oven near Connellsville, on Thanksgiving day, has been found lying in Jacob's Creek, opposite Valley Mines station. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

—A tremendous row was kicked up in the "dive" of Harry Pollett, on Smithfield street, just above Fifth avenue, on Sunday morning before daylight. A raid by police resulted in the capture of the proprietor and eighteen participants. At the hearing yesterday morning the Mayor let all of them off except Pollett, who was fined, and paid $50.

—Rev. E. M. Wood, of New Brighton, delivered a carefully prepared address on "The Bible and the Public School," before the Beaver County Teachers' Institute, recently held in the Court House at Beaver. The *Beaver Valley News* says that "from the stand point of a Protestant minister, Mr. Wood made a very clear, strong argument."

Allegheny Presbytery—Proceedings in the "Leader" Case.

Fellow Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

We now come to the third of the reasons of the Sewickly Session for esteeming the editor of an infidel paper to be a worthy member of the Church of Christ, viz: "There are multitudes of Presbyterians holding stock in railroads, publishing and other companies, who stand in similar relations to the church on the Sabbath question," or as Dr. B. puts it: "If this Sabbath question is enforced, you must throw out of church people who own railroad stocks, gas stocks, mining stocks, &c.; for money received from these is the result of Sunday labors."

This is a topic on which the editors of the *Leader* never tire; and they make large claims to original merit in having wonderfully *enlightened* the gross ignorance of the Presbytery on these subjects! But Dr. B. and his friends are a little too fast, as usual, on these points. We will candidly admit, however, that if in the heat of their zeal against such railroad offenders, they had broughtan individual case before the Presbytery for trial, and that body had refused to take judicial cognizance of it, their argument would, on that supposition, have been quite plausible. But of course neither Dr. B. nor his *Leader* advocates think there is the slightest moral wrong in the cases which they thus parade as parallel with Nevin's crime against both Church and State!

We are thus led directly to the fallacy of their argument. Any one of the offences they name, and all of them put together, are but as a mole hill to a mountain. Their argument runs thus: "In aiming to clear the Gospel field of its rubbish, you must not touch a certain vast, towering, wide spread mass of corruption, until you have first removed several mole hills and anthills from the surface! To any person of common sense, it requires no argument to prove that the printing press is one of the most powerful of all agencies for good or evil; and that the man who wields in the interest of infidelity, thisgiant instrument, has no greater or more influential co-laborer in the Kingdom of Darkness. Such a man is R. P. Nevin, with his boasted eighteen or twenty thousand of a Sunday circulation.

Again: The professing Christians who own these objectionable stocks, are not commonly found *denying the divine authority of* the Sabbath and of the fourth commandment. They do not take this infidel ground. Many, perhaps most of them, greatly deplore the violation of the Sabbath, and would stop it if they could. Very few among us find fault with exclusive church trains; or trains for the conveyance of poor suffering cattle on the Sabbath—for this is but the dictate of humanity, "a work of necessity and mercy." But where is the necessity and mercy of publishing an infidel paper on the Sabbath?

Once more, it is not true that "there are *multitudes* of Presbyterians who stand in *similar relations* to the church on the Sabbath question." Many of these stockholders in railroads, &c., purchased their stock at the organization of their respective companies, before they could know what would be their policy on the Sabbath question. Others may have received it by inheritance. But while we would not attempt to justify such stock holding in Sabbath-breaking companies, we maintain and can prove that not "multitudes," but few, if any, stand in "similar relations" with the editor of an infidel paper, to the church and the Sabbath. These stockholding Presbyterians are not infidels on the subject of the binding force of the fourth commandment. If we were to carry out the figure, we would say that the simplestockholder does indeed contribute to the support of the railroad; but the editor of the Sunday *Leader fires up and drives* on the Sabbath the mightiest *engine* in the whole mechanical and industrial world. And he does with his whole heart, pockets the pecuniary proceeds, and like one described in the Scriptures, says, "I have done no evil."

For such reasons as these, it seems very plain that this third reason of the Sewickly Session for opposing the Presbytery in their endeavors to purge the church of one of its chief offenders, is a very trifling one. For if the stockholders' offences were even as great as those of Nevin, many wrongs do not make one right. A beginning must be made somewhere. We have a very flagrant case before us—must we wait until all the other comparatively slight offences are presented for trial, before we venture to execute righteous judgment against a gigantic wickedness such as this? Indeed, the great wonder is that such a man is permitted to remain in the Presbyterian Church, or should wish to do so. He eulogizes Popery as "a sublime devotion," but reviles Presbyterianism as "a new faith of which John Knox was the maker!" Well, why not fly to the arms of the Pope? Why cling to the skirts of a system "made by John Knox?" What sort of a Session is that which persists in keeping such a man in a Presbyterian Church?

PRESBYTER.

THE WORK OF THE CAUCUS.

The Gathering at City Hall on Saturday—The Two Meetings—The Result—A Republican Coup—A Harmonious Caucus—The List of Members.

A sweltering crowd filled the city buildings on Saturday. The occasion was the caucus of the Republican and Democratic parties, and the strife for office waged with unremitting zeal and intensity. It seems that some of the candidates who were rejected by the caucus of Republicans at once made suit to the Democrats, and in every instance their woolings were successful. The Democrats took them in—in more senses than one—in the hope that their defection would cause disaffection among the Republicans.

Of the one hundred and fifteen members of both branches of Councils seventy-four are Republicans and forty-one are Democrats. The fight of the day in the Republican caucus was made upon the office of City Engineer. Before the balloting begun a letter was read to the Republican caucus, from Mr. Reno, a candidate for the position of City Engineer, in which that gentleman recorded his determination to abide by the action of the caucus of his party. Subsequent developments show, that after his defeat, Mr. Reno ignored the pledges of his letter, and that he successfully submitted himself to the suffrages of the Democratic caucus. An unsuccessful attempt was made to exclude reporters, and the controversy growing out of this attempt was one of the liveliest episodes of the session. The permanent organization of the Republican caucus was effected by the election of W. B. Negley as chairman, and J. G. Candless, John A. Musgrave, and R. B. Brown as Secretaries. Before a vote was taken a resolution binding the members of the caucus to the support of the nominations therein made, was offered by Mr. Holliday, and adopted by a vote of 61 to 10.

The names of the gentlemen who voted in the negative are as follows: Braun, Brown, L. S. Deumstow, Doyle, Evans, Felkner, Long, Hahn, Hughes and Robinson. The negative voters were greeted with disapproval by the majority, and they were openly charged with being in sympathy with the Democrats, and of harboring an intention to co-operate with the minority in the Councils. Dr. Evans and several others emphatically denied the charge. A resolution committing the Republicans to fill all vacancies that may occur hereafter with men of the Republican party, was adopted, and the balloting was begun. The position of City Engineer was the first considered. Alex. Dempster, Richard Morley and J. H. Reno were nominated. Upon the second ballot Alex. Dempster was nominated by the following vote: Alex. Dempster, 38; Isaac Morely, 4; J. H. Reno, 32.

The office of City Assessor was next taken up, and Thos. H. Phelps and Wm. C. Brown put in nomination. The ballot resulted: Phelps, 64; Brown, 3.

David M. Martin, the present incumbent, was nominated to the office of City Gauger without opposition. For Superintendent of the Water-works James M. Atkinson, Jas. Boyd and John M. Cooper were nominated. On the first ballot Cooper received but one vote, and his name was withdrawn. The second ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr. Atkinson by the following vote. Atkinson, 38; Boyd, 32. Assessor of water rents was the next office on the list. Chancey B. Bostwick and Robert L. Hamilton were named. The vote stood: Bostwick, 56; Hamilton, 18.

Joseph Caskey was nominated for Superintendent of Markets, over Allan Patterson by a vote of 51 to 21.

Joseph F. Moore was nominated for Clerk of the North Side Markets by an overwhelming majority. After three ballots David L. McDonald was nominated to the office of Clerk of the South Side Markets.

There were five candidates for the office of North Side Wharfmaster, and upon the third ballot Capt. John Carvey was nominated by a vote of 38 as against 33 cast for Frederick Jacobs, his opponent. The ballot contained one more vote than there were members present, and after a great outcry a new ballot was had in which the vote stood: Carvey 42, Jacobs 35. This vote showed that chicanery was in the ascendant as there were three more ballots than there were voters in the house, and a new ballot was called for and had, when Carvey met his waterloo by the following vote: Carvey 35; Jacobs 38.

Harry Moore was nominated for South Side Wharfmaster. R. M. Reed was nominated for the office of Building Inspector. John M. King was nominated by acclamation to the office of Inspector of Ashes. John Fullerton received the unanimous nomination of the caucus for Inspector of Tobacco.

For Street Commissioners the following nominations were made: First district, Jno. F. Hunter; Second district, Richard Long; Third district, W. T. Bowers. The nominations for Board Measurer were postponed, as was the nominations for Clerk Measurer. Capt. Cooper was nominated Messenger of the Councils by acclamation.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

met a half hour after the adjournment of the caucus of the Republicans, and they made the following nominations: City Engineer—James H. Reno (new.) City Assessor—Kinsley T. O'Connor (new.) North Side wharfmaster—A. G. Buchanan (present incumbent.) South Side wharfmaster —Charles J. Evans (present incumbent.) Clerk of South Side markets—Thos. Ward (new.) Superintendent of water works—C. B. Mowry (new.) Street Commissioners —Third district, Robert Mills (new); Fifth district, John Pearson (new); Sixth district, John Kellar (new); Seventh district, Nicholas Fitzgerald (new.) Road Commissioners—First district, John J. O'Donnell (new); Second district, John Boland (new.)

The Largest Workshop of the Body is the Liver. Whose office is to withdraw the bile from the blood, and when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetitie. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed. MWS

OUR OLEAGINOUS PRODUCT.

Eighty-one Wells Finished During December—Where the New Wells are Situated.

A correspondent of the Oil City *Derrick*, writing from Franklin, says: The month of December was singularly barren of large strikes, in this respect affording a striking contrast with any of its predecessors for at least two years. From various hindrances the number of wells completed fell below what might have been expected, although footing up the respectable total of eighty-one, a slight decline from the November aggregate. The general average, however, is superior to that of any month in considerable period, notwithstanding the entire absence of huge spouters, even of the most favorite sections of the Butler district. The subjoined table gives a list of all the wells finished, with their location:

	Wells.	Rigs.
Total in Butler on January 1st....	66	19
" Clarion "	62	39
" Venango "	20	11
" McKean "	20	17
Grand Totals January 1st.....	168	86
" December 1st.....	180	118
Decrease in December.....	12	32
Total wells and rigs January 1st....	254	
" " December 1st.....	298	
Decrease in December.....		44
Wells due this month in Butler.....		34
" " " Clarion.....		20
" " " Venango.....		14
" " " McKean.....		9

Wells likely to be completed in January. 86

A Valuable Indorsement.

We, the undersigned underwriters of the city of Wheeling, having witnessed the extraordinary tests to which ELAINE oil, manfactured by Messrs. Warden and Oxnard, Pittsburgh, Pa., was subjected in our presence, hereby express our conviction that it is what it is claimed to be—*a non-explosive oil*, and that it is free from the dangerous gases which are usually found in illuminating oils made from petroleum, by the use of which has been caused so much destruction of life and property.

We believe that its introduction into general use will be to the general advantage of the insurance companies and of the community.

C. H. COLLIER, Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
H. Z. SHRIVER, Citizens' Insurance Company.
J. R. MILLER, Ætna Insurance Company.
F. REISTER, German Insurance Company.
J. V. L. ROGERS, Peabody Insurance Company.
T. F. PHILLIPS, Franklin Insurance Company.
C. M. COEN, General Insurance Agent.
WHEELING, W. VA., January 1, 1876.

Death of a Well Known Character.

Frank Flood, a person well known in every newspaper office in the city, and to a great many outside of the newspaper business, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning after a short illness, at the residence of Mrs. Bradshaw, No. 64 Sixth avenue. His queer traits, harmless life, and regular Irish wit made him many friends who will not soon forget him.

For Rent.

First class country residence at Emsworth, six miles from the city, on P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. House has eight rooms, marble mantels, hot and cold water bath room and W. C. furnace, &c., &c.; is almost new, and has half an acre of ground attached. Will be rented for one year or a term of years to a reliable tenant. Apply to G. W. SPENCER,
234 Penn avenue.

Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer State of Indiana, at New York; steamer Hibernian, at Baltimore.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Prepared in pursuance of Section 6 of an Act approved the 20th day of April, 1874, entitled "An Act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of Municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof."

ASSETS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

City Hall Building, Lot, Furniture, &c.	$ 125,000 00
Market House Building and Lot	100,000 00
Two Lots in Diamond Square	100,000 00
Diamond Weigh House	1,500 00
Second Ward Weigh House and two lots	5,000 00
Fourth Ward Scales	250 00
Knapps Battery Building cost	4,500 00
Estimated Value of Wharf	30,000 00
Various strips of ground and lots in the City	4,000 00
Hospital Building	2,500 00
Delinquent taxes of 1874	24,888 78
Delinquent taxes of 1875	131,759 56
Due from Sundry Sources	5,056 65
House and Lot on Anderson street	5,000 00
	$ 539,454 99

WATER DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Foundations	55,000 00
Water Works Lot	75,000 00
Engines, Pumps, &c	208,000 00
Tank House, Tank and Engine (Troy Hill)	10,000 00
Pipe in Streets, Fire Plugs, Gates, &c	673,000 00
Nine hundred and sixty-four Gas Posts and Lamps	24,100 00
Reservoir Lot and Improvements	90,000 00
	1,135,100 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine Co. No. 1, First Ward.

One House and Lot	$ 2,000 00
One Steam Fire Engine	2,000 00
One Hose Carriage	300 00
Three Horses	600 00
Harness	45 00
Furniture, Bedding &c	175 00
Hose	700 00
One Bell	300 00
	$ 5,120 00

Engine Co. No. 2, Third Ward.

One House and Lot	$ 7,800 00
One Steam Fire Engine	1,800 00
One Hose Carriage	400 00
Three Horses	600 00
Harness	50 00
Furniture, Bedding, &c	200 00
Hose	650 00
One Bell	300 00
	$ 11,800 00

Engine Co. No. 3, Second Ward.

One House and Lot	$ 2,500 07
One Steam Fire Engine	3,800 00
One Hose Carriage	450 00
Three Horses	600 00
Harness	45 00
Furniture, Bedding, &c	175 00
Hose	650 00
One Bell	112 00
	$ 8,332 00

Engine Co. No. 4, Sixth Ward.

One House and Lot	$ 11,000 00
One Steam Fire Engine	4,500 00
One Hose Carriage	350 00
Three Horses	600 00
Harness	50 00
Furniture, Bedding, &c	175 00
Hose	650 00
	$ 17,325 00

Engine Co. No. 5, Ninth Ward.

One House and Lot	$ 10,600 00
One Steam Fire Engine	4,500 00
One Hose Carriage	350 00
Three Horses	700 00
Harness	60 00
Furniture, Bedding, &c	275 00
Hose	600 00
One Bell	300 00